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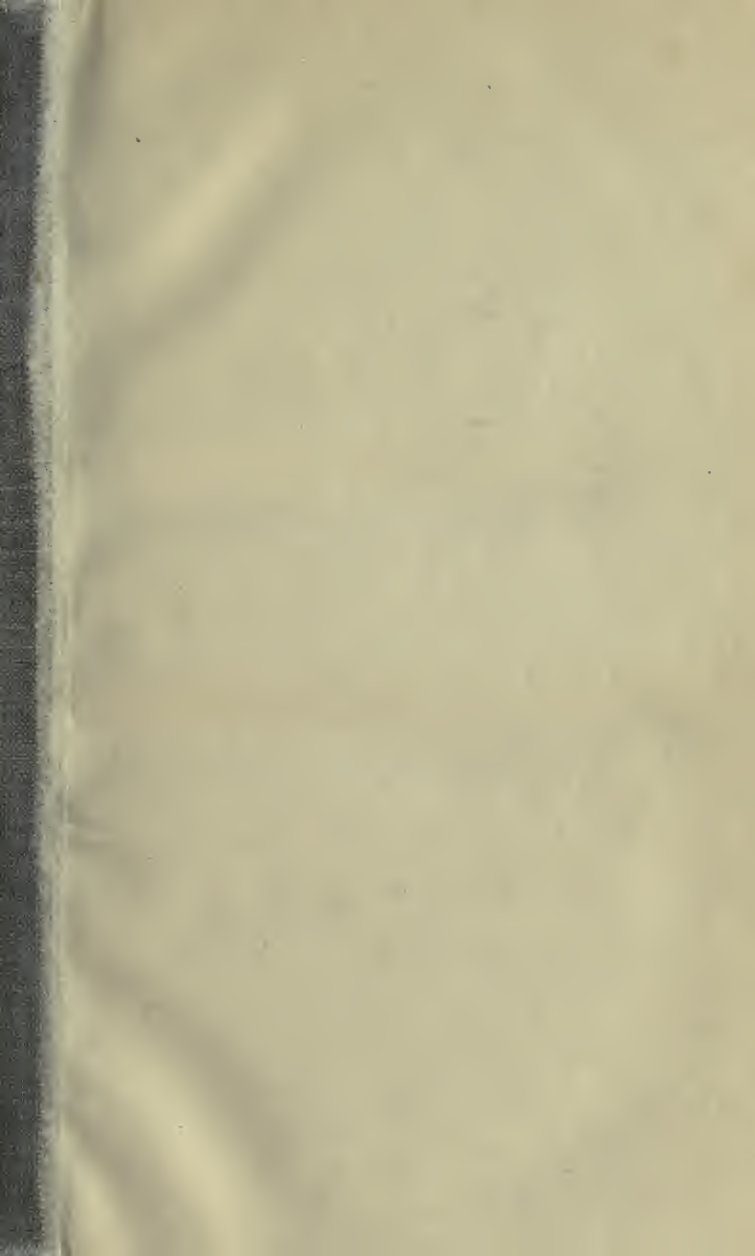
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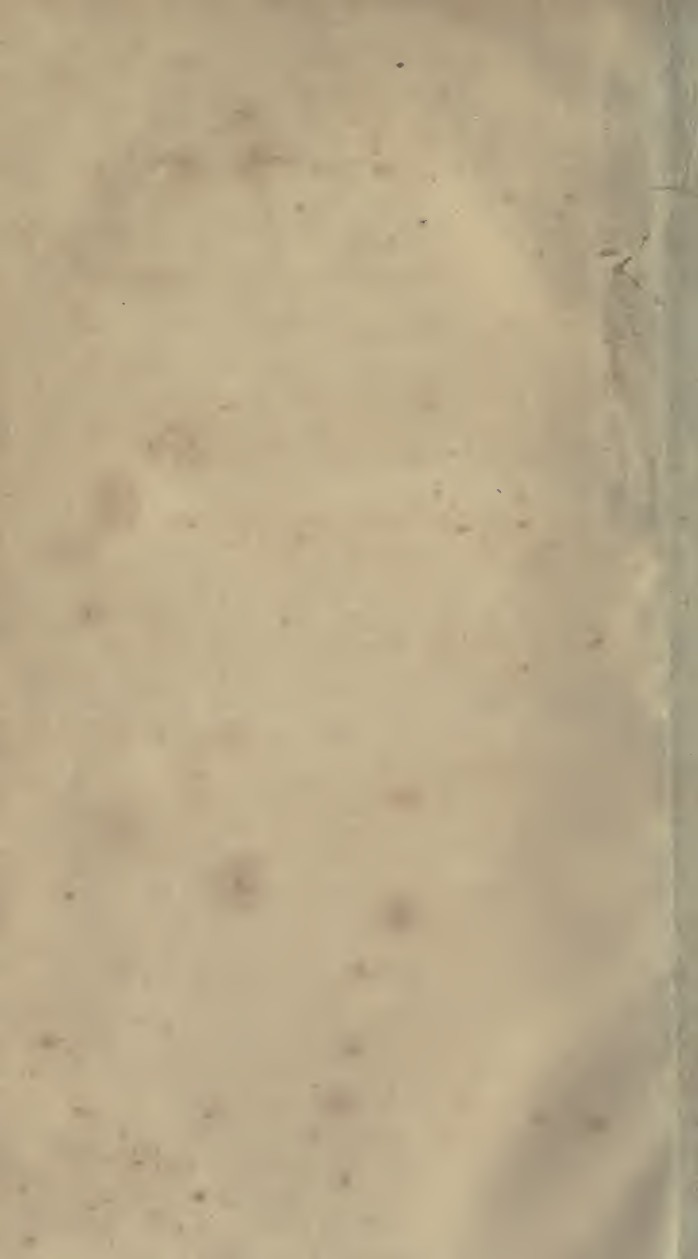
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ELEMENTS

OF THE

DANISH AND SWEDISH LANGUAGES.

BY

JOHN GIERLOW.

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P R E F A C E .

THE connection which subsists between nations in the affairs of government, in commerce, and domestic concerns, renders a knowledge of the living languages to many useful and agreeable ; to others, very necessary.

The work here presented to the public is designed to afford a means for attaining a considerable knowledge of the Danish and Swedish languages, which hitherto have been but too much neglected, considering the richness of their literature.

In laying this work before the eye of an enlightened public, I trust that I shall obtain its pardon, if it has not arrived at that degree of perfection I sincerely wish for. But as perfection is not the property of man, and as the pen of a foreigner is often apt to err, I most respectfully crave the kind indulgence of those who

may peruse my work, should it not meet with their approbation.

Should this work be encouraged with a rapid sale, I shall shortly publish a Danish and Swedish reader, in which I shall endeavour to make good the errors I may have committed in this, my present work.

J. G.

LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 1, 1847.

DANISH GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER I.

ALPHABET.

THE Danish language is expressed by means of twenty-eight letters.

§ 1. SIMPLE LETTERS.

Letters.	Names.	English representation.
Å, a,	Ah,	A, a.
B, b,	Bay,	B, b.
C, c,	Say,	C, c.
D, d,	Day,	D, d.
E, e,	Eh,	E, e.
F, f,	Eff,	F, f.
G, g,	Ghay,	G, g.
H, h,	Hoh,	H, h.
I, i,	Ee,	I, i.
J, j,	Yod,	J, j.
K, k,	Koh,	K, k.
L, l,	Ell,	L, l.
M, m,	Emm,	M, m.
N, n,	Enn,	N, n.
O, o,	O,	O, o.
P, p,	Pay,	P, p.
Q, q,	Koo,	Q, q.
R, r,	Err,	R, r.

Œ, œ, œ,	Ess,	S, s.
Ʒ, Ʒ,	Tay,	T, t.
U, u,	Oo,	U, u.
V, v,	Vay,	V, v.
X, x,	Ex,	X, x.
Y, y,	Ipsilon,	Y, y.
Z, z,	Sett,	Z, z.
Ua, aa,	Au.	
Æ, æ,	Ay.	
Ø, ø,	Ö.	

§ 2. COMPOUND LETTERS.

Letters.	Names.	English representation.
ch,	Say-hoh,	ch.
ff,	Eff-eff,	ff.
ffi,	Eff-eff-ee,	ffi.
ffl,	Eff-eff-ell,	ffl.
fi,	Eff-ee,	fi.
fl,	Eff-ell,	fl.
ll,	Ell-ell,	ll.
fi,	Ess-ee,	fi.
fl,	Ess-ell,	fl.
ff,	Ess-ess,	ff.
fs,	Ess-ess,	fs.
ft,	Ess-tay,	ft.

CHAPTER II.

PRONUNCIATION.

§ 3. SOUNDS OF SIMPLE VOWELS.

- a. Sounded nearly as *a* in the English word *far*; e. g.
 Almagt, omnipotence; mange, many.

- e. Nearly like *a* in the English word *fate*; e. g. *Evighed*, eternity; *meget*, much. (See § 4, Obs. 1.)
- i. Like the English *e* in *me*; e. g. *Time*, hour; *idelig*, perpetual.
- o. Like the English *o* in *more*; e. g. *Moder*, mother; *Orm*, worm.
- u. Like the English *u* in *rule*; e. g. *Gud*, God; *ugudelig*, profane.
- y. As the French *u* in *du*; e. g. *Syn*, sight; *ydmig*, humble.
- aa. Nearly as the English *o* in *long*; e. g. *Uand*, ghost; *blaa*, blue.
- α. As the English *a* in *fame*; e. g. *Ære*, honor; *bære*, to carry.
- ø. As the French *eu* in *feu*; e. g. *Brød*, bread; *Øde*, desert.

Observations.

§ 4. Obs. 1. The Danish language has a *loud* and a *silent* *e*. It is called *loud*, when sounded distinctly. The *silent* *e* serves to denote that a monosyllabic word, or the last syllable in a word, which, according to the pronunciation, ends in *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *α*, *ø*, and *aa*, has the accent. It must, therefore, notwithstanding it is not heard, still be written in the following cases:—

(a.) In the accented syllable at the end of nouns consisting of more than one syllable, which in the pronunciation end in *i*, and monosyllabic nouns, which in the pronunciation end in *e*, *i*, *o*, *y*, *α*, *ø*, and *aa*; e. g. *Betlerie*, begging; *Snee*, snow; *Bie*, bee; *Koe*, cow; *Økye*, sky; *Træ*, tree; *Møe*, maiden; *Uae*, brook.

(b.) In the accented syllable at the end of an adjective, which in the pronunciation ends in *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, and *aa*, in the plural, and in the singular with the definite article; e. g. *fric Mænd*, free men; *bløye Piger*, bashful maidens; *snuc*

Karſe, cunning fellows ; graae Hatte, gray hats ; likewise, den frie Mand, the free man ; den blye Pige, the bashful maiden ; den ſnue Karl, the shrewd fellow ; den graae Hat, the gray hat. With the indefinite article, on the contrary, in the singular, these adjectives must be written without the *silent e* ; consequently, en fri Mand, a free man ; en bly Pige, a bashful maiden ; &c.

(c.) In the last syllable of infinitives contracted of two syllables, and therefore accented, which in the pronunciation ends in *e, i, o, y, aa, and ø* ; e. g. at ſee, to see ; at frie, to free ; at troe, to believe ; at ſye, to sow ; at gaae, to go ; at gjøe, to bark.

(d.) In the accented syllable in the end of imperatives, which in the pronunciation ends in *e, i, o, u, y, ø, and aa* ; e. g. ſee ! behold ! blye ! remain ! troe ! believe ! true ! threaten ! flye ! fly ! døe ! die ! gaae ! go !

(e.) In the accented syllable of imperfects, which in the pronunciation ends in *ø* or *aa*, and in the plurals of presents, which in the pronunciation end in *aa* ; e. g. jeg loe, I smiled ; jeg laae, I laid ; vi maae, we must ; vi faae, we receive.

The singular of the verb, on the contrary, must be written without the *e* ; e. g. jeg maa, I must.

§ 5. *Obs. 2.* All the vowels are sometimes long, and sometimes short, that is, the *same sound* being more or less protracted ; e. g. *a* is long in Gave, gift, and short in Sand, sand. The distinction, however, has reference only to accented syllables.

§ 6. *Obs. 3.* When two vowels occur together, they must both be sounded ; as, beedige, to swear to ; Fied, print of footsteps.

§ 7. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

ai. Sounded as *ai* in the English word *aisle* ; e. g. Mai, the month of May ; Hai, a shark.

- au. Nearly as *ou* in the English word *our*; e. g. *Gaug*, a saw; *Haue*, garden.
- ei. Like *ei* in the English word *height*; e. g. *feig*, cowardly; *Speil*, mirror.
- eu. An intermediate sound between that of *ei* and that of the following diphthong (*oi*); e. g. *Europa*, Europe.
- oi. Like the English *oi* in *voice*; e. g. *Boie*, bilboes; *Koie*, hammock.
- ou. This diphthong sounds, when in a word, like *ow* in the English word *owl*; e. g. *Poul*, Paul; *Toug*, rope.
- vi. Is sounded nearly as *oi*; e. g. *Stoi*, noise; *Pie*, eye.

Observation.

§ 8. The three diphthongs *oi*, *eu*, *vi*, are sounded nearly alike. The first is the simple English *oi* in *voice*; the second is somewhat closer; the last is more broad, pronounced with the mouth widely opened. It is, however, difficult for any one but a native to obtain a correct pronunciation of these diphthongs.

§ 9. SOUNDS OF THE SIMPLE CONSONANTS.

- b. Sounded as in the English word *bay*; e. g. *Brød*, bread; except at the end of words, where it is sounded hard, like *bp*; e. g. *Tab*, loss.
- c. Like *k*, unless it stands before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*, when it is sounded as *s*; e. g. *Kastanie*, chestnut, pronounce *Kastanie*; *Citron*, lemon, pronounce *Sitron*.
- d. As in the English word *do*; e. g. *Danſk*, Danish. (See § 10, Obs. 1.)
- f. As in the English word *off*; e. g. *Fod*, foot; *ofte*, often.
- g. As the English *g* in *go*; e. g. *Gave*, gift; *Dag*, day.
- h. As the English *h* in *he*; e. g. *Hus*, house; *lighed*, likeness; except when it stands before *j* and *v*. (See § 11, Obs. 2.)

- j. Sounded like *y* in the English word *yet*; e. g. *Jagt*, hunting; *jeg*, I.
- f. As in English, but is distinctly heard before *u*; e. g. *Knæ*, knee; *knæffe*, to break.
- l. As in English; e. g. *liv*, life; *Blø*, lead.
- m. As in English; e. g. *Menneske*, man; *lam*, lamb.
- n. As in English; e. g. *naar*, when; *kan*, can.
- p. As in English; e. g. *Prop*, cork; *prøve*, to prove.
- q. Sounded nearly as *k*; e. g. *Qval*, distress; *Qvist*, twig.
This letter is always followed by the letter *v*.
- r. This letter is, in the Danish language, rolled, if rolled at all, so slightly, and in so peculiar a manner, that it can hardly be heard, and its sound can only be acquired by long practice. Its sound comes somewhat near to the *r* in the English word *warm*; e. g. *Ret*, justice; *rar*, rare.
- s. As the English *s* in *soul*; e. g. *Sol*, sun; *Rest*, remainder.
- t. As in English; e. g. *Tid*, time; *tæt*, tight.
- v. As in English; e. g. *Vise*, song; *vove*, to hazard. (See § 13, Obs. 4.)
- x. As the English *x* in *fix*; e. g. *fixere*, to disappoint.
- z. As in English; e. g. *Ziir*, ornament; *zittere*, to tremble.

Observations.

§ 10. *Obs. 1.* The sound of the letter *ð* is exceedingly difficult to acquire. It is only when beginning a word that it is sounded like the English *d*; when beginning a syllable, or when ending a word, it has a sound so peculiar as not to be represented here, and it is only by the instruction of a native, and by long practice, that it can be acquired.*

* The letter *ð* must not be written in words in the etymology of which is found no ground for it; e. g. in *Fransø*, French; *Græst*, Greek; *adskilt* (from *adskiller*, to separate); *sæt* (from *sætter*, to sit). On the contrary, it must be written in *gødt*, *øndt*, *forhadst*, because these words are formed of *god*, *good*, *ønd*, *evil*, *hader*, *to hate*.

§ 11. *Obs. 2.* When the letter *h* stands before *j* and *v*, it loses its sound ; e. g. *Hjælp*, help ; *hvid*, white.

§ 12. *Obs. 3.* In words derived from the Latin, when *t* is followed by a vowel, it is generally sounded like *ɕ* ; e. g. *Portion*, portion, sound *porsion*.

§ 13. *Obs. 4.* The letter *v* when followed by the letter *t* is always sounded like *f* ; e. g. *havt*, had ; *lavt*, low ; pronounce *haft*, *laft*.

§ 14. SOUNDS OF COMBINED CONSONANTS.

ch occurs only in foreign words and proper names, and is pronounced both as *k* and as *sh* in the English word *sheen* ; e. g. *Character*, character ; *Charpie*, lint ; in the former it is sounded as *k*, and in the latter as *sh*. This is also the case when *ch* is connected with other vowels, and thus it is only by practice that its sound can be correctly acquired.

ff. When occurring, each letter is distinctly sounded ; e. g. *Riffel*, rifle ; *puffe*, to push.

Observations.

§ 15. *Obs. 1.* In all cases not noticed above, when two or more consonants occur together, each is distinctly sounded.

§ 16. *Obs. 2.* *Th* has lost its original sound in the Danish language, and when it occurs, it is sounded as *t* alone.

ACCENT.

§ 17. By this is meant the stress laid on a particular syllable in a word. In a proper use of language, it should be distinguished from emphasis ; the latter signifying stress laid on a word or words on account of their particular import in a sentence. The following general rules should be

attended to. Monosyllabic words, ending with a consonant that has a double sound, or with two consonants of which the former sounds double, are pronounced short; e. g. *lam*, lamb; *Marf*, field. The others, as well as those ending with a vowel, long; e. g. *Æg*, the edge of a sword; *tag*, take; *gaa*, go; *se*, see. All that can farther be said is, that the accent commonly falls upon the most important syllable, or upon that part of the word which is the invariable root.

CHAPTER III.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

§ 18. I HAVE already presented the proper forms of Danish letters in print. The handwriting is similar to that of the German.

§ 19. The capital letters are used in all cases in which they are used in English, excepting that the pronoun of the first person, *jeg*, is usually written without a capital, if not commencing a sentence; e. g. *der jeg stod*, there I stood. Further, in Danish, all nouns, and all words used as nouns, begin with a capital letter, as also all pronouns denoting a person addressed; e. g. *Manden*, the man; *Spisen*, the meal; *Du*, thou, *De*, you.

CHAPTER IV.

ARTICLE.

§ 20. THE article in the Danish language is of two kinds, viz. the definite and the indefinite.

§ 21. The indefinite article is, for the masculine and feminine genders, in the singular, *en*, a, or *an*, for the neuter, *et*, a ; as, *en Månd*, a man ; *en Kone*, a woman ; *et Barn*, a child. It has no plural.

§ 22. The definite article is of two kinds, viz. (*a.*) that for the nouns, and (*b.*) that for the adjectives ; the former is used where the noun stands without an adjective ; the latter, where it stands with an adjective.

(*a.*) The definite article for the nouns is, in the singular, for the masculine and feminine genders, *en*, for the neuter, *et* ; and in the plural for all three genders *ene* or *ne*, when they are joined to the last syllable of a noun ; e. g. *Månd-en*, the man ; *Barn-et*, the child ; plur. *Månd-ene*, *Børn-ene*.

(*b.*) The definite article for the adjectives is, in the singular, for the masculine and feminine genders, *den*, the ; for the neuter, and in the plural for all three genders, *de*, the. It is placed both before nouns and adjectives ; e. g. *den gode Månd*, the good man ; *det gode Bord*, the good table ; plur. *de gode Månd*, *de gode Borde*. Likewise, instead of *gode Månd-en*, *gode Bord-et* ; *gode Månd-ene*, *gode Bord-ene*. Here, however, must be observed the peculiar use of the article when a noun is preceded by the adjective *heel*, whole, or the so-called indefinite pronoun *al*, all ; e. g. *hele Bog-en*, the whole book ; *al Maden*, all the food ; *alt Folket*, the whole nation.

Observations.

§ 23. *Obs. 1.* The plural of the definite article for nouns, which is joined immediately to the plural of words with the indefinite article, is *ene* to those nouns which in the indefinite plural do not end in *e* or *r* ; e. g. *Månd*, *Månd-ene* ; *Børn*, *Børn-ene* ; it is, on the contrary, *ne* to those words which in the indefinite plural end in *e* or *er* ; e. g. *Koner*, *Koner-ne* ; *Borde*, *Borde-ne*.

§ 24. *Obs. 2.* The definite article for the adjectives is now and then used in poetry instead of that for the nouns; e. g. *saa stride de Nordmænd for Norge*, they Northmen thus fight for Norway; where *de Nordmænd* stands for *Nordmændene*.

§ 25. *Obs. 3.* When several nouns are united with each other, and one of them has the definite article, they must all have the same; e. g. *man maa tage Tiden og Leiligheden iagt*, the time and the opportunity must be considered; not *Tiden og Leilighed*, nor *Tid og Leiligheden*.

When these united nouns are of different genders, and the first has an article, it must be repeated by the rest; e. g. *en Republik og et Monarkie ere forstjellige Regjeringsformer*, a republic and a monarchy are different forms of government; *det høie Mod og den udmærkede Tapferhed*, *den unge Kriger viiste*, *var hans Døds*, *men ogsaa hans Pligt*, the high courage and the remarkable bravery shown by the young warrior was his praise, as also his duty.

CHAPTER V.

NOUN.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

§ 26. NOUNS in Danish have but two grammatical genders, viz. (a.) *Fælleskøn* (genus commune), which comprises the masculine and the feminine, and (b.) *Intetkøn* (genus neutrum), the neuter gender. There are two numbers, singular and plural; and five cases, viz. nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

§ 27. The *Fælleskøn* is signified by the article *en* and *den*; the *Intetkøn* by *et* and *det*; e. g. *en Mand*, *Manden*; *et Bord*, *Bordet*.

In the formations of the plural (of which there are four in Danish nouns), it must be observed, that in some words the letter *a* is changed into the letter *æ*, and the letter *o*, to *ø*; e. g. *Mand*, *Mænd*; *Moder*, *Mødre*. The four formations are the following:—

1.) The plural is unchanged as well as the singular; e. g. *et Æg*, an egg; *to Æg*, two eggs; *et Bånd*, a ribbon; *tre Bånd*, three ribbons.

2.) By adding the letter *e* to the singular; e. g. *Skræder*, tailor, plur. *Skrædere*. Some words, besides adding the letter *e*, double the last consonant; e. g. *Eiendom*, possession, plur. *Eiendomme*.

3.) By adding the letter *r* to the singular; e. g. *Hjerter*, heart, plur. *Hjertes*; *Bue*, bow, plur. *Buer*.

4.) By adding *er* to the singular, except when the word ends in the silent *e*, in which case only *r* is added.

DECLENSION OF DANISH NOUNS.

§ 28. The Danish language has but two declensions; (a.) *the first*, when the word is declined with the indefinite article, or without an article, has four cases; (b.) *the second*, when it is declined with the definite article, has five cases. The genitive case ends, in both declensions, either in *s* or *es*. In the second declension, the vocative is formed from the nominative by taking away the article.

§ 29. *First Declension, with the Indefinite Article.*

Fællestjøn.

Ex.: *en Mand*, a man.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>en Mand.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Mænd.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>en Mands.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Mænds.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>en Mand.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Mænd.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>en Mand.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Mænd.</i>

Intetkjon.

Ex. : et Huus, a house.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. et Huus.	Nom. Huse.
Gen. et Huses.	Gen. Huses.
Dat. et Huus.	Dat. Huse.
Acc. et Huus.	Acc. Huse.

§ 30. *Second Declension, with the Definite Article.*

Fallestjon.

Ex. : Manden, the man.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. Manden.	Nom. Mændene.
Gen. Mændens.	Gen. Mændenes.
Dat. Manden.	Dat. Mændene.
Acc. Manden.	Acc. Mændene.
Voc. Mand !	Voc. Mænd !

Intetkjon.

Ex. : Huset, the house.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. Huset.	Nom. Huse.
Gen. Huses.	Gen. Huses.
Dat. Huset.	Dat. Huse.
Acc. Huset.	Acc. Huse.
Voc. Huus !	Voc. Huse !

Observations on the Declensions.

§ 31. *Obs. 1.* The words which in the singular end in the *loud e* need not, with the definite article, have the whole syllable *en* or *et* added to them, but only the letter *n* or *t*; e. g. Glæde, joy, Glæde-*n*; Vindue, window, Vin-*due-t*.

§ 32. *Obs. 2.* The genitive is formed by adding *s* to the nominative; e. g. Dag, day, Dags. Nouns ending in

s, r, and z, take *es* in the genitive; e. g. *Her*, witch, *Herres*.*

§ 33. *Obs. 3.* When several nouns standing in apposition (that is, connected without a conjunction), and denoting the same person or thing (e. g. *Historieskriveren Arild Hvitfeldt*, Arild Hvitfeldt the historian; *Christian den Syvende*, *Konge i Danmark*, Christian the Seventh, king of Denmark), are used in the genitive case, the last only receives the mark of the genitive; e. g. *Historieskriveren Arild Hvitfeldts Krønike*, the chronicle of Arild Hvitfeldt, the historian; *Keiserinden af Rusland Catharina den Andens Regjering*, the reign of Catharine the Second, Czarina of Russia.

§ 34. *Obs. 4.* Titles of honor, or official names in *e*, lose this *e* when they stand before proper nouns; e. g. *Konge*, king, *Kong Christian*; *Greve*, count, *Grev Schimmelmann*; *Herre*, lord, master, *Herre Hansen*; etc.

§ 35. *Obs. 5.* Nouns, which in the singular end in *el*, *en*, and *er*, are sometimes contracted in the plural; e. g. *Bidsel*, curb, plur. *Bidsler* (for *Bidseler*); *Uger*, acre, plur. *Ugre* (with the definite article, *Ugren*); *Moder*, mother, plur. *Mødre* (but with the definite article *Moderen*, not *Modren*).

§ 36. *Obs. 6.* The nouns in *er*, which in the indefinite plural are not contracted, suffer this contraction in the plural with the definite article; e. g. *Skræder*, tailor, indefinite plural *Skrædere* (not *Skrædre*), definite plural *Skræderne* (not *Skræderene*).

§ 37. *Obs. 7.* Many words have no plural; e. g. *Guld*, gold, *Sølv*, silver, *Haab*, hope, *Syn*, sight, &c. Others have no singular; e. g. *Forældre*, parents, *Godskende*, brothers and sisters, &c. Some nouns stand in certain

* The old genitives in *sens*—e. g. *Havsens* (for *Havets*) *Bund*, the bottom of the ocean—are not now in use.

cases in the singular, and nevertheless denote more than one thing; e. g. *han kjøbte Fisk*, he bought fish; *han er fem Fod høi*, he is five feet high; &c.

CHAPTER VI.

ADJECTIVES.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

§ 38. ADJECTIVES in Danish are varied in two general ways, viz. by comparison and by declension. These variations are both made by the addition of one or more letters to the original simple form.

COMPARISON.

§ 39. There are in Danish, as in English; three degrees of comparison; the positive, comparative, and superlative.

§ 40. The comparative is formed by adding *ere* or *re* to the positive; e. g. *lærd*, learned, *lærd-ere*; *ædru*, sober, *ædru-ere*; *bange*, fearful, *bange-re*.

§ 41. The superlative is formed by adding *est* or *st* to the positive; e. g. *sød*, sweet, *sød-est*; *lærd*, *lærd-est*; *bange*, *bange-st*.

Observations on Comparison.

§ 42. *Obs.* 1. Some adjectives, especially those formed from verbs, and such as are composed either of an adjective and a substantive (when the adjective stands first), or with the particle *be*, do not bear these terminations of comparison, but use in place thereof, in the ascending degrees, in comparative, *meer*, and in superlative, *meest*; and in the descending degrees, in comparative, *mindre*, in superlative, *mindst*. E. g. *fortryllende*, charming, *meer fortryllende*,

meest fortryllende; skjæbnet, crooklegged, meer skjæbnet, meest skjæbnet; behjertet, courageous, mindre behjertet, mindst behjertet.

§ 43. *Obs. 2.* When adjectives ending in a simple consonant, and in the last syllable of which is a short-sounded vowel, at the terminations of the comparative and superlative grow in the end, the consonant at the end is often doubled; e. g. smuk, handsome, smukkere, smukkest.

§ 44. *Obs. 3.* Adjectives, which in the positive end in el, en, er, suffer, when they in the comparative and superlative grow in the end, a contraction, by throwing away the vowel preceding the consonant at the end; e. g. ædel, noble, ædere (from ædelere), ædest (from ædelest).

§ 45. *Obs. 4.* Superlatives are raised by prefixing the word aller to the adjective; e. g. allervenskigst, most friendly, allerstørst, tallest of all, &c.

§ 46. *Obs. 5.* Some adjectives are irregular in their comparison; e. g. faa, few, færre, færrest; gammel, old, ældre, ældst; god, good, bedre, bedst; lang, long, længere, længst; liden, little, mindre, mindst; mange, many, flere, fleest; megen, much, mere, meest; nær, near, nærmere, nærmest; ond, bad, værre, værst; smaa, small, smærre, smærrest; stakket, stækkere, stækkest; stor, tall, større, størst; ung, young, yngre, yngst. Some are defective; e. g. bagest, hindermost, has no positive and comparative; egen,* own, has no comparative and superlative; nedre, lower, has no positive; the superlative is nederst.

DECLENSION.

§ 47. There are two declensions of adjectives in Danish.

* E. g. med min egen Haand, with my own hand; but when egen means *queer, curious* (as it sometimes does), it is compared regularly.

§ 48. *First Declension, with the Indefinite Article.*

Fælleſkjon.

Ex.: en ſtor Man, a tall man.

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. en ſtor Man.

N. ſtore Mænd.

G. en ſtor Mands.

G. ſtore Mands.

D. & A. en ſtor Man.

D. & A. ſtore Mænd.

Intetkjon.

Ex.: et ſtort Huus, a great house.

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. et ſtort Huus.

N. ſtore Huſe.

G. et ſtort Huſes.

G. ſtore Huſes.

D. & A. et ſtort Huus.

D. & A. ſtore Huſe.

§ 49. *Second Declension, with the Definite Article.*

Fælleſkjon.

Ex.: Den ſtore Mænd, the tall man.

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. Den ſtore Mænd.

N. De ſtore Mænd.

G. Den ſtore Mands.

G. De ſtore Mands.

D. & A. Den ſtore Mænd.

D. & A. De ſtore Mænd.

V. Store Mænd!

V. Store Mænd!

Intetkjon.

Ex.: Det ſtore Huus, the great house.

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. Det ſtore Huus.

N. De ſtore Huſe.

G. Det ſtore Huſes.

G. De ſtore Huſes.

D. & A. Det ſtore Huus.

D. & A. De ſtore Huſe.

V. Store Huus!

V. Store Huſe!

Observations on the First Declension.

§ 50. *Obs. 1.* According to this declension, adjectives are also declined, when they are preceded by the pronoun *hvilkfen*, which, with an exclaiming signification; e. g. *hvilkfen god Mand!* how kind a man! &c.

§ 51. *Obs. 2.* The adjectives which end in *o*, *st*, *st*, *t*, *u*, *y*, do not add a *t* in the *Tutetkjon*; e. g. *et tro Menneſke*, a faithful person; *et hiftorift Indhold*, an historical index; &c. Except the word *ny*, new, which in the *Tutetkjon* has *nyt*; e. g. *et nyt Huus*, a new house.

§ 52. *Obs. 3.* Words of more than one ſyllable ending in *es*, and adjectives in *e*, are not declined; e. g. *indvortes Følelſe*, internal feeling; *en bange Dreng*, a frightened boy; &c.

§ 53. *Obs. 4.* *Egen*, own, *liden*, ſmall, and *megen*, much, throw, in the *Tutetkjon*, the letter *n* away, when ſtanding before *t*; e. g. *eget*, *lidet*, *meget*. *Egen* and *megen* follow this declenſion everywhere in the ſingular; e. g. *min egen* (not *egne*) *Haand*, my own hand; *den megen* (not *megne*) *Godhed*, (the) much kindneſs. When *egen*, on the contrary, ſignifies *ſæregen* (peculiar, ſingular), then it follows the ſecond declenſion; e. g. *videnſkabelig Cultur duer ei uden Opvækkelſen af den egne Kraft til Selvvirkſomhed*, ſcientific culture is uſeſs without the excitement of the peculiar power of ſelf-action. *Liden* is with the definite article called *liſte*, and in the plural *ſmaa*.

§ 54. *Obs. 5.* Adjectives which ſtand diſjoined follow this declenſion; e. g. *Pigens Farſtand er ſtor*, the maiden's knowledge is great; *Øllet er godt*, the beer is good; *Forældrene ere adelige*, the parents are noble.

Observations on the Second Declension.

§ 55. *Obs. 1.* According to this declenſion adjectives are alſo declined, when preceded by a genitive or a pro-

noun ; * e. g. Mandens høie Huus, the man's high house ; jeg ærlige Mand, honest man that I am ; din fjære Ven, thy dear friend ; hiin brave Kone, that brave woman ; &c. Adjectives can also be declined thus in the Nom., Gen., Dat., and Acc., when preceded by the interrogating or relative hvilken ; e. g. Sing. Nom. Hvilken gode Mand er det, som du taler om ? what good man is it that you are speaking of ? Hvilken gode Mand ei alene har reddet mig, men ogsaa mine Børn, which good man has not only saved me, but also my children. Gen. Hvilken gode Mandes Børn taler du om ? what good man's children do you speak of ? Hvilken gode Mandes Børn jeg skal forsvare til mit yderste, which good man's children I will defend to my last. Dat. Hvilken gode Mand gav du Pengene ? to what good man did you give the money ? Hvilken gode Mand jeg strax gav Pengene, to which good man I immediately gave the money. Acc. Hvilken gode Mand taler du om ? of what good man are you speaking ? Hvilken gode Mand jeg nævner med Ærefrygt, which good man I name with reverence. Plural Nom. Hvilke gode Mænd er det, som du taler om ? Hvilke gode Mænd herved indstævnes for Retten, which good men hereby are summoned before the court. Gen. Hvilke gode Mænds Børn mener du ? Hvilke gode Mænds Børn jeg aldrig skal forlade. Dat. Hvilke gode Mænd gav du det ? Hvilke gode Mænd jeg strax gav Alting. Acc. Hvilke gode Mænd mener du ? Hvilke gode Mænd jeg herved indstævner for Retten.

§ 56. *Obs. 2.* The adjective *hele* can also be declined in the singular according to this declension, although the noun has the definite article for substantives instead of that for adjectives ; e. g. hele Stuen var fuld af Folk, the whole room was full of people, for den hele Stue ; hele Folket var

* Except those named in *Obs. 1*, § 50.

i Bevægelse, the whole nation was in commotion, for det hele Folk.

§ 57. *Obs. 3.* Formerly it was the custom to add *en* to the adjective, both in the *Fællestjøn* and *Intetstjøn*, instead of the definite article; e. g. *ved høien Mast*, for *ved den høie Mast*. This is also done in names of nations; e. g. *Dansken*, *Svensken*; and by poets, who also often leave out the article; e. g. *med tappre Son*, for *med den tappre Son*.

General Observations on both Declensions.

§ 58. *Obs. 1.* When an adjective, which ends in a simple consonant, and in the last syllable of which there is a short-sounded vowel, grows in the end, consequently in the plural with the indefinite article (first declension), and in the singular with the definite article (second declension), the consonant ending the word is always doubled; e. g. *smuk*, handsome, plural with the indefinite article, *smukke Børn*; singular with the definite article, *den smukke Dreng*, the handsome lad, &c.

§ 59. *Obs. 2.* Adjectives of more than one syllable, in *et*, change, with the indefinite article, in the plural, and with the definite article, in the singular, the ending consonant *t* to *d*; e. g. *en eensiet Mand*, a one-eyed man, *eensiede Mand*, *den eensiede Mand*.

§ 60. *Obs. 3.* When adjectives stand as substantives, the letter *s* is added to the genitive the same as with real substantives. E. g. *Nom. den Store*; *Gen. den Stores*, &c.

FORM AND POSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 61. As to the place of an adjective, when joined to a substantive, the Danish language acknowledges precisely the same rules as the English; e. g. *Drengen er glad*, the boy is glad, *lange Arme*, long arms, &c. The same is the

case when adjectives are explained as participles; e. g. et Syn gyseligt at see paa, a sight horrible to look at, &c.

§ 62. An adjective (or a pronoun or participle used as an adjective) agrees with its substantive in gender and number; e. g. stor Mand, great man, min Broder, my brother, en elsket Moder, a beloved mother, &c. But not so in the cases. In the nominative, they are always alike; but if the substantive stands in the genitive case, with its adjective before it, the substantive only is so inflected; e. g. en stor Mand's Hat, a great man's hat, not en stor's Mand's Hat, &c.

§ 63. If an adjective be joined to a proper name, as expressive of its rank, order, or qualification, as Peter den store, Peter the Great, and the context requires that name to be in the genitive case, then the adjective only is so inflected; e. g. Knud den stores Bedrifter, Canute the Great's achievements, not Knud's den stores, &c.

§ 64. When an adjective stands absolute, or without its substantive, it may also be inflected in the genitive case; e. g. en stor's, a great one's, and definitely den stores, plur. de stores.

§ 65. If two or more substantives in the singular require a verb to be plural, the adjective following is also placed in the plural; e. g. Haanden, Fingren og Ringen vare store, the hand, the finger, and the ring were great, not stor; but if the verb remains in the singular, the adjective also remains singular; e. g. Haanden, Fingren og selve Ringen var stor, the hand, the finger, and the ring itself was large; not store, unless we say vare.

CHAPTER VII.

PRONOUN.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

§ 66. THE Danish pronouns are divided, as in English, into *Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite*.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

§ 67. The personal pronouns, which are substantive, are Jeg, I; Du, thou; Han, he; Hun, her; Den, Det, that; the reflective, Sig, one's self; the reciprocal, hinanden, hverandre, each other.

§ 68. The pronoun of the first person is declined as follows : —

For all Genders.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	Jeg.	N.	Vi.
D. & A.	Mig.	G.	Bores.
		D. & A.	Os.

§ 69. The pronoun of the second person is declined as follows : —

For all Genders.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	Du.	N.	I.
D. & A.	Dig.	G.	Eder.
V.	Du.	D. & A.	Eder or Jer.
		V.	I.

§ 70. The pronoun of the third person is declined as follows : —

Hantjøn (masculine).

Singular.

N. Han.

G. Hans.

D. & A. Ham, Sig.

Huntjøn (feminine).

Singular.

N. Hun.

G. Hendes.

D. & A. Hende, Sig.

Føllestjøn.

Singular.

N. Den.

G. Dens.

D. & A. Den, Sig.

Intettjøn.

Singular.

N. Det.

G. Dets.

D. & A. Det, Sig.

Plural for both Genders.

N. De.

G. Deres.

D. & A. Dem, Sig.

§ 71. The reciprocal pronouns are only used in the plural:—

D. & A. Hinanden.

G. Hinandens.

D. & A. Hverandre.

G. Hverandres.

Observations.

§ 72. *Obs. 1.* When the conversation is of a person of high rank, the third person plural must not be used for the third person singular. Thus we ought to say, *derpaa fom* (not *deres*) *Hans Høiærværdighed*, thereupon his Lordship came.

§ 73. *Obs. 2.* The reflective pronoun *sig* is used for *ham*, *hende*, *den*, *det*, *dem*, in the dative and accusative, when they relate to the subject of a sentence; e. g. *han slog sig*, o. s. v.,* he struck himself, &c. But, when they stand as subject instead of *Du* or *J*, then *sig* must not be used, but *dem*, although this *dem* has reference to the subject; e. g. *De (Du) maa betænke dem* (not *sig*) *derpaa*, you must reflect upon it; *De (J) maae paffe dem* (not *sig*) *bort*, you must be gone. If, on the contrary, the subject

* This is the abbreviation of *og saa videre*, and so forth.

han, hun, is used instead of Du, then ham, hende, is not used, but sig; e. g. vil han (hun) dog pakke sig (not ham, hende) bort! will you be gone, I entreat!

§ 74. Hinanden is used (as a sort of dual) of two; hverandre, on the contrary, of more than two.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 75. The possessive pronouns, which are adjective, are Min, mine; Vor, our; Din, thine; Jer, your; Sin, his; Der, their.

§ 76. First Person.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural</i>
Føllest.	Min.	Vor.	<i>for both Genders.</i>
Intetk.	Mit.	Bort.	Mine. Bore.

§ 77. Second Person.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural</i>
Føllest.	Din.	Jer.	<i>for both Genders.</i>
Intetk.	Dit.	Tert.	Dine. Tere.

§ 78. Third Person.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural</i>
Føllest.	Sin.	(Der.)	<i>for both Genders.</i>
Intetk.	Sit.	(Dert.)	Sine. (Dere.)

Observations.

§ 79. *Obs. 1.* The possessive pronouns are declined like the adjectives, and stand, like these, either disjunctive, conjunctive, or substantive; e. g. Bogen er min, the book is mine; min Bogen bleven borte, my book is lost; min gif foram, mine walked in front. — Min, din, and sin throw away n in the Intetkjon. — Vores, jeres, and deres are used instead of vor, jer, and der; e. g. det er vor Hund, vort Hus, it is our dog, our house; Hunden, Huset er vores, &c. — As the pronoun der (in place of which the

Gen. *deres* is used) is only applied in daily conversation among the lower classes, I have put it in parentheses.

§ 80. *Obs. 2.* The possessive pronoun *sin* is used instead of *hans*, *hendes*, *dens*, *dets*, when they express the subject of the sentence; e. g. *han har sin Hest sine Penge* *fjærere end saa*, v. s. v., he loves his horse, his money better than that, &c. But *sin* must never be used instead of *deres*, as it is only used to denote one possessing person; thus we ought to say, e. g., *de lede efter deres* (not *sine*) *Støvler*, they seek after their boots; *Rigerne have deres* (not *sin*) *Fader i deres* (not *sin*) *Konge*, the countries have their father in their king.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 81. The demonstrative pronouns, which are substantive, are *Den*, that; *Denne*, this; *Hiin*, that one.

§ 82. *Den*.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural</i> <i>for both Genders.</i>	
<i>Ællestjøn.</i>		<i>Intetstjøn.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	<i>Den.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>Det.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>De.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Dens.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>Dets.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>Deres.</i>
<i>D. & A.</i>	<i>Den.</i>	<i>D. & A.</i>	<i>Det.</i>	<i>D. & A.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>

Observations.

§ 83. *Obs. 1.* When *den* is used as an adjective, it has not *dem* in Acc. plur.; but as all the cases in this instance are alike, it becomes like the Nom. *de*; e. g. *de Æbler vil jeg kjøbe*, those apples I will buy.

§ 84. *Obs. 2.* The adverb *der*, *her*, is often used instead of this pronoun with a preposition in connection with the same; e. g. *dermed* (for *med dette*) *er Sagen tilende*, with this the matter is settled.

§ 85. Denne.

Singular.			Plural for both genders.		
Føllestjen.		Intettjen.			
N.	Denne.	N.	Denne.	N.	Disse.
G.	Dennes.	G.	Dettes.	G.	Disses.
D. & A.	Denne.	D. & A.	Denne.	D. & A.	Disse.

§ 86. Hiin.

Singular.			Plural for both genders.		
Føllestjen.		Intettjen.			
N.	Hiin.	N.	Hiint.	N.	Hine.
G.	Hiins.	G.	Hiints.	G.	Hines.
D. & A.	Hiin.	D. & A.	Hiint.	D. & A.	Hine.

Observations.

§ 87. *Obs. 1.* These demonstrative pronouns stand also as adjectives, and have all their cases like that of the nominative; e. g. *Nom.* Den Mand har gjort det, that man has done it; *Gen.* Den Mandes Broder er her, that man's brother is here; *Disse* Mandes Børn fik Straf, these men's children got punishment; *Acc. plur.* Jeg holder meget af disse Børn, I love these children much.

§ 88. *Obs. 2.* As these, like all pronouns, make the noun definite, even when they, like adjectives, are connected with it, the noun therefore cannot have an article. I cannot say den Manden, nor den hine Mand, and much less en hiin Mand.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 89. The relative pronouns, which are substantive, are, *Som*, who, which, or that, *Hvilken*, who, which, or that, *Der*, who, which, or that.

§ 90. *Som.* In both Numbers and Genders.

N. Som. G. Hvil. D. & A. Som.

Observations.

§ 91. *Obs. 1.* The relative *som* is used, when the position of the relative is but adjective; that is, it serves only to determine more nearly that word in the place of which the relative stands; e. g. *har Du faaet de Bøger, som jeg sendte Dig?* d. e.* *de dig sendte Bøger*, have you received the books which I sent you? that is, the books sent to you.

§ 92. *Obs. 2.* *Som* is often left out; but this omission ought not generally to take place, except where it should stand in the *Dat.* or *Acc.*; e. g. *Maden (som) han spiser smager godt*, the food (which) he eats tastes good. And especially does this omission take place when the relative position is preceded by a noun with the demonstrative *den*, or with the definite article for the nouns, or the *Dat.* or *Acc.* of a pronoun, the *Nom.* of which is different from its *Dat.* and *Acc.*; e. g. *den Mand, (som) du spiser; det er ham (mig, hende, dig, dem, os, eder), (som) det Rygte gaaer om*, it is him (me, her, thee, them, us, you) of (whom) the report is spread.

§ 93. *Obs. 3.* The relative adverbs *da* and *hvor* are often used for relative pronouns; e. g. *Jeg kom paa Parterret i det Dieblis da (d. e. i hvilket) Comedien begyndte, og kom til at staae paa det sted, hvor (d. e. paa hvilket) jeg stod forleden*, I came into the pit at the moment when the comedy commenced, and happened to occupy the same place which I did the other day.

§ 94. *Hvilken.**Singular.*

<i>Søllestjøn.</i>		<i>Intetstjøn.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	<i>Hvilken.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>Hvilket.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Hvis or Hvilkens.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>Hvis or Hvilkets.</i>
<i>D. & A.</i>	<i>Hvilken.</i>	<i>D. & A.</i>	<i>Hvilket.</i>

* This is the abbreviation of *det er*, that is.

Plural for both Genders.

N. *Hvilke.* G. *Hvis* or *Hvilkes.* D. & A. *Hvilke.*

Observations.

§ 95. *Obs. 1.* *Hvilken* also stands adjective, and has then all cases like the nominative; e. g. *hvilken Mand er det?* what man is that? *hvilken Mandes Bog er det?* what man's book is that?

§ 96. *Obs. 2.* When *hvilken*, in the signification *hvad* for *cen* (which one), is used interrogatively, it belongs to the interrogative pronouns; e. g. *hvilken er din Bog af disse to?* which one of these two is your book? *hvilken vil du have?* which one will you have?

§ 97. *Obs. 3.* The interrogative pronoun *hvo* is also now and then used as a relative pronoun. (See § 102.)

§ 98. *Obs. 4.* Instead of the relative *hvilken* with a preposition, the adverb *hvor* is often used in connection with it; e. g. *hvor*i (for *i hvilken*, wherein); *hvor*af (for *af hvilken*, of which); &c.

§ 99. *Der.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural</i> <i>for both genders.</i>	
<i>Søllestjen.</i>	<i>Intetstjen.</i>		
N. Der.	N. Der.	N. Der.	
G. Hvis.	G. Hvis.	G. Hvis.	
D. & A. Den.	D. & A. Det.	D. & A. Dem.	

Observation.

§ 100. The relative *der* is of great use in the neighbourhood of the conjunction *som*, in order to maintain harmony; e. g. *Du kender jo nok Kjøbmand N., der* (not *som*) *ifjor spillede Tallet, som saa mange andre,* you know very well the merchant N., who went into bankruptcy last summer, like so many others.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 101. The interrogative pronoun, which is substantive, is *Hvo*, who, what.

Singular.

<i>Søllestjen.</i>		<i>Intetstjen.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	<i>Hvo</i> or <i>Hvem.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>Hvad.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Hvis.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>Hvis.</i>
<i>D. & A.</i>	<i>Hvem.</i>	<i>D. & A.</i>	<i>Hvad.</i>

Plural for both genders.

N. *Hvo* or *Hvem.* *G.* *Hvis.* *D. & A.* *Hvem.*

Observation.

§ 102. *Hvo* is partly interrogative; e. g. *Hvo* (*hvem*) har gjort det? who has done it? Partly demonstrative-relative; e. g. Jeg veed ikke *hvo* der (*d. e. den som*) har gjort det, I know not who has done it. It is even now and then, when used for persons in the *Dat.* and *Acc.*, entirely a relative pronoun; e. g. *Dat.* Der staaer min Broder, *hvem* (*d. e. som*) du igaar gav din Stemme til Secretairiatet, there stands my brother, to whom you yesterday gave your vote for the secretary-office; *Acc.* Det er netas Secretairen *hvem* (*d. e. som*) du der ser, It is just the secretary whom you re see.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

§ 103. The so-called indefinite pronouns, which, although they could not actually be brought under any of the former classes, yet have the general characteristics whereby the pronouns differ as well from the substantives as from the adjectives, are (*a.*) some pronominal adjectives, which partly could never admit of comparison, partly either admit of no article-addition at all, or do not admit of the same

before it; (b.) two pronominal substantives, which also do not admit of any article-addition; and (c.) the pronominal adverb *der*.

The Pronominal Adjectives are the following.

§ 104. Those which admit of no article-addition.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural</i>
<i>Gællestjen.</i>	<i>Intettjen.</i>	<i>for both genders.†</i>
1. <i>Mangen.</i>	<i>Mangt.</i>	— *

E. g. *Jeg har mangen en glad Dag*, I have many a glad day; *Her er mangt et tungt Arbeid*, here is many a hard labor.

2. *Nogen.* *Noget.* *Nogen and Nogle.†*

E. g. *Man har dog nogen Glæde*, one has indeed some joy; *Der er dog noget godt ved ham*, there is really some good in him; *Har du nogen Æbler?* have you any apples? *Ja, nogle*, yes, some.

3. — — *Somme.‡*

E. g. *Somme (d. e. visse, nogle) Dage er hun ganske munter*, some days she is quite lively.

4. *Ingen.* *Intet.* *Ingen.*

E. g. *Her er ingen Mad paa Bordet*, *intet Brænde i Huset*, *ingen Mennesker hjemme*, here is no food on the table, no wood in the house, no people at home.

5. — — *Begge.*

E. g. *Her ere de begge To*, here they are both.

* *Mange* is a peculiar adjective pronoun in the plural, which admits of comparison; of the same kind is *megen*, much.

† Plur. *nogen* signifies *some one*, but *nogle* signifies *not many*.

‡ *Somme* signifies still fewer than *nogle*, and has besides a more indefinite and doubting idea in itself than this, which is more affirmative in its signification; e. g. *Der ere nogle faa gode Bøger i hans Bogsamling*, og *some iblandt disse ere endda maadelige nok*, there are some few good books in his library, and some among these are still moderate enough.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i> <i>for both genders.</i>
	<i>Søllestjøn.</i>	<i>Intettjøn.</i>
6.	Hver and Enhver.*	Hvert and Ethvert.

E. g. Hver Mand (enhver Mand) taler om Indtoget, every one speaks of the entry; Hvert (ethvert) Barn veed det, every child knows it.

7.	Al.	Alt.	Alle.
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E. g. Al Maden er spist; alt Folket er dræbt; alle Mennesker ere ude; all the food is eaten; the whole nation is slain; all people are out.

8.	Saadan.	Saadant.	Saadanne.
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E. g. Saadan en Ven; saadant et Arbeid; saadanne Venner; such a friend; such a labor; such friends.

9.	Hvordan.	Hvordant.	Hvordanne.
10.	Ligedan.	Ligedant.	Ligedanne.
11.	Slig.	Sligt.	Slige.

E. g. Hvordan en Kone er det? Hun er ligedan een, som hendes Søster. Sligen Opførsel maa Straffes; what kind of a woman is that? She is one just like her sister. Such conduct must be punished.

12.	Selv.	Selv.	Selv.
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E. g. Jeg selv, I myself; Barnet selv, the child itself; De selv, they themselves.

§ 105. Those which admit of article-addition.

1.	Anden.†	Andet.	Andre.
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E. g. Der er een (aliquis) inde i Stuen, og der staaer en anden (alius) udenfor; den ene (alter) vil gaae; og den anden vil ikke bie, there is somebody within, and there

* Hver and enhver signify the same as alle, which is also expressed by hver een, whereof the contrary is hver anden (compounded of hver and the ordinal anden) which must not be regarded as the singular to hverandre.

† This pronominal adjective must not be mistaken for the ordinal anden.

stands another without; the one will go, and the other will not remain. *Ja, det er en anden Sag*, yes, that is another thing. *Dette er godt; alt andet (aliud) (alt det andet) er slet*, this is good; the rest is bad. *Jeg vil gaae med, naar de andre (alii) ønske det*, I will follow, if the others wish it.

Singular.

Plural

for both genders.

Fællestjøn.

Intetstjøn.

Samme.

2. Samme.

Samme.

E. g. *Den samme Mand; det samme Barn; de samme Børn*; the same man; the same child; the same children.

3. Forrige.

Forrige.

Forrige.

E. g. *Den forrige Dag; det forrige Aar; de forrige Aaringer*; the former day; the former year; the former years.

Observations.

§ 106. *Obs. 1.* When *al* and *begge* stand adjective, they are often followed by the definite article; e. g. *al Manden, alt Folket, alle Folkene*; *al den gode Mad*, all the good food; *alt det talrige Folk*, the whole numerous nation; *alle de gode Mænd*, all the good men; *Begge Mændene*; *begge de gode Mænd*, both good men.

§ 107. *Obs. 2.* *Selv* is mostly used by the personal and demonstrative pronouns; e. g. *jeg selv, hun selv, de selv*, I myself, she herself, they themselves.

The Pronominal Substantives are the following.

§ 108. *En* (aliquis), which must not be mistaken either for the numeral *cen* or the article *en*; e. g. *Nom. Der er En udenfor, som vil tale med Herren*, there is somebody without, who wishes to speak with you, Sir. *Gen. Der ligger Ens Hat i Vinduet*, somebody's hat is lying in the window. *Dat. Gaadn En giver jeg aldrig noget*, to such an one I never give any thing. *Acc. Jeg saae En hos ham*, I saw some one with him. It has no plural.

§ 109. *Man*, which is a collective that cannot be declined, and has no plural; e. g. *Man siger det*, it is said; *Man befinder sig ikke vel*, one does not feel comfortable.

§ 110. The pronominal adverb *der* is only used as subject, when the sentence is indefinite (as in the impersonal expressions *det regner*, it rains, *det blæser*, it blows); e. g. *der tales* (d. e. *Talen føres*) ofte *derom*, there is often spoken thereof; *der skrives mange Bøger om Aaret*, there are many books written during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

VERBS.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

§ 111. *DANISH* verbs, like the verbs in other languages, are either transitive or intransitive.

The verbs are said to be transitive, when they admit of an immediate connection (that is, without a preposition) with their complements, and their relation seems to operate immediately upon another thing; e. g. *jeg elsker mine Børn*, I love my children; *jeg hader den Uredelige*, I hate the dishonest one. The verbs are intransitive when they admit of connection with their complements only by prepositions; e. g. *jeg stoler paa mine Venner*, I depend on my friends; *han henhører til et vist Selskab*, he belongs to a certain society.

§ 112. Reflective verbs in Danish are so called because the thing expressed by the verb falls back, as it were, upon the subject; e. g. *jeg forhaster mig*, I over-hasten myself.

§ 113. Reciprocal verbs are those that express a thing by which two or more subjects are represented to operate upon each other mutually; e. g. *jeg slaes med min Ven*, I am quarrelling with my friend.

§ 114. Verbs are either simple or compound. The latter are formed by joining particles to the simple verbs; e. g. *udføre*, to export, is compounded of the simple verb *føre*, to carry, and *ud*, out.

§ 115. Danish verbs, like English, are varied by means of voice, mode, tense, number, and person.

§ 116. There are two voices, the active and passive. The passive is formed by the addition of the letter *s* to the active, and belongs only to transitive verbs.

§ 117. There are four modes, the infinitive, indicative, optative, and imperative.* Besides, there are two participles, the present and perfect.

§ 118. There are three tenses in the infinitive, viz. the present, perfect, and future; six in the indicative, viz. the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and two futures, viz. absolute and exact.

§ 119. There are two numbers, the singular and plural. The distinction of number belongs to all the tenses of the verb, except those of the infinitive.

§ 120. There are three persons to each number, corresponding with the personal pronouns, viz. *jeg*, *du*, *han*; *vi*, *I*, *de*.

§ 121. In Danish, as in English, many of the verbs are irregular in their conjugation. These irregularities bear a considerable similarity to those of English verbs. Regular verbs are conjugated by mere changes of termination, and the aid of auxiliary verbs; irregular verbs exhibit changes in the substantial part of their form.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

§ 122. The auxiliary verbs in Danish are seven in num-

* In Danish, the conjunctive or subjunctive mode is, in regard to grammar, not different from the indicative, but only in meaning. It can only be distinguished from the indicative by certain conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, and the use of the tenses; e. g. *jeg beder, at du vil læse Bogen*, I wish that you may read the book; *hvis du var flog, saa gif' du* (d. e. *vilde, maatte du gaae*) *bort*, if you were sensible, then you would be gone.

ber, viz. *have*, to have; *være*, to be; *blive* and *vorde*, to become; * *ville* and *skulle*, to be willing, to be obliged, and *faae*, to get.

§ 123. The auxiliary verb *have* is conjugated as follows:—

<i>Indicative.</i>	
Present.	Imperfect.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg har, I have.	jeg havde, I had.
du har, thou hast.	du havde, thou hadst.
han har, he has.	han havde, he had.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi have, we have.	vi havde, we had.
I have, you have.	I havde, you had.
de have, they have.	de havde, they had.
Perfect.	Pluperfect.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg har havt, I have had.	jeg havde havt, I had had.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi have havt, we have had.	vi havde havt, we had had.
Future absol. (1st Future.)	Future exact. (2d Future.)
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg skal or vil have, I shall or will have.	jeg faaer havt, I shall have had.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi skulle or ville have, we shall or will have.	vi faae havt, we shall have had.
<i>Optative.</i>	
Present.	Perfect.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg have, I may have.	jeg have havt, I may have had.

* Jeg *bliver* and jeg *væder* are translated *I be*, *I will be*, *I become*, *I grow*, according as the meaning of the sentence may require. E. g. om jeg *bliver* hjemme, if I be at home; han *væder* kommende, he will be coming; han *blev* fedt, he grew fat. The verb *vorde* is used very seldom. The verb *bliver* may also denote *to remain*, e. g. jeg *bliver* her, I remain here; but practice will soon teach the different uses and significations of these verbs.

Plural.

vi have, we may have.

Future absol.

*Singular.*jeg skulde or vilde have, I should
or would have.*Plural.*vi skulde or vilde have, we
should or would have.*Plural.*

vi have havt, we may have had.

Future exact.

*Singular.*jeg faae havt, I should have
had.*Plural.*vi faae havt, we should have
had.*Imperative.*

Present.

Singular.(du) hav,* han hav, have
(thou), let him have.*Plural.*(I) haver, de have, have
(you), let them have.

Perfect.

Singular.(du) hav havt, (thou) have
had.
han have havt, let him have
had.*Plural.*(I) haver havt, (you) have
had.
de have havt, let them have
had.*Infinitive.*

Present.

have, to have.

Future absol.

skulde or vilde have, to be
about to have.

Perfect.

have havt, to have had.

Future exact.

faae havt, to be about to have
had.

* The pronouns of the second person are often omitted in imperative sentences, unless the conversation goes from the one to the other; e. g. skrib du det, og skrib du dette, you write that, and you write this; as also politeness demands, instead of this pronoun, to use the proper noun, selv; e. g. troe mig, Hr. Hansen! believe me, Mr. Hanson!

Participles.

Present.	Past.
havende, having.	havt, had.

§ 124. The auxiliary verb *være* is conjugated as follows : —

Indicative.

Present.	Imperfect.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg er, I am.	jeg var, I was.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi ere, we are.	vi vare, we were.
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg har været, I have been.	jeg havde været, I had been.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi have været, we have been.	vi havde været, we had been.
<i>Future absol.</i>	<i>Future exact.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg skal or vil være, I shall or will be.	jeg faaer været, I shall have been.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi ffulle or ville være, we shall or will be.	vi faae været, we shall have been.

Optative.

Present.	Perfect.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg være, I may be.	jeg have været, I may have had.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi være, we may be.	vi have været, we may have had.

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg skulde or vilde være, I
should or would be.

Plural.

vi skulde or vilde være, we
should or would be.

Future exact.

Singular.

jeg faae været, I should have
been.

Plural.

vi faae været, we should have
been.

Imperative.

Present.

Singular.

(du) vær, be (thou).

han være, let him be.

Plural.

(I) værer, be (you).

de være, let them be.

Perfect.

Singular.

(du) hav været, (thou) hast
been.

han have været, let him have
been.

Plural.

(I) haver været, (you) have
been.

de have været, let them have
been.

Infinitive.

Present.

være, to be.

Future absol.

skulde or vilde være, to be
about to be.

Perfect.

have været, to have been.

Future exact.

faae været, to be about to
have been.

Participles.

Present.

værende, being.

Past.

været, been.

§ 125. The auxiliary verbs blive and werde are conjugated as follows : —

*Indicative.**Present.**Singular.*

jeg bliver, vorder, I become.

Plural.

vi blive, vorder, we become.

*Perfect.**Singular.*jeg er bleven, er vorden, I
have become.*Plural.*vi ere blevne, ere vordne, we
have become.*Future absol.**Singular.*jeg skal or vil blive, skal or
vil vorder, I shall or will
become.*Plural.*vi skulde or vilde blive, skulde
or vilde vorder, we shall or
will become.*Imperfect.**Singular.*

jeg blev,* I became.

Plural.

vi bleve, we became.

*Pluperfect.**Singular.*jeg var bleven, var vorden, I
had become.*Plural.*vi vare blevne, vare vordne,
we had become.*Future exact.**Singular.*jeg faaer bleven, faaer vorden,
I shall have become.*Plural.*vi faae blevne, faae vordne,
we shall have become.*Optative.**Present.**Singular.*jeg blive, vorder, I may be-
come.*Plural.*vi blive, vorder, we may be-
come.*Perfect.**Singular.*jeg være bleven, være vorden,
I may have become.*Plural.*vi være blevne, være vordne,
we may have become.

* The imperfect of *vorder*, *vord*, is very old and out of use, as also the verb itself is used but very little. The verb *blive* is always used instead of it.

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg skulde or vilde blive, skulde
or vilde vorde, I should or
would become.

Plural.

vi skulde or vilde blive, skulde
or vilde vorde, we should
or would become.

Future exact.

Singular.

jeg faae bleven, faae vorden,
I should have been.

Plural.

vi faae blevene, faae vordne,
we should have been.

Imperative.

Present.

Singular.

(du) bliv, vorde, become
(thou).

han blive, vorde, let him
become.

Plural.

(I) bliver, vorder, become
(you).

de blive, vorde, let them be-
come.

Perfect.

Singular.

(du) var bleven, var vorden,
(thou) hast become.

han vare bleven, vare vor-
den, let him have become.

Plural.

(I) varer blevene, varer vord-
ne, (you) have become.

de vare blevene, vare vordne,
let them have become.

Infinitive.

Present.

blive, vorde, to become.

Perfect.

vare bleven, vare vorden, to
have become.

Future absol.

skulde or vilde blive, skulde or
vilde vorde, to be about to
become.

Future exact.

faae bleven, faae vorden, to
be about to have become.

Participles.

Present.

blivende, vordende, becoming.

Past.

bleven, vorden, become.

§ 126. The auxiliary verbs *ville* and *skulle* are conjugated as follows : —

Indicative.

Present.

Singular.

jeg vil, skal, I will, shall.

Plural.

vi ville, skulle, we will, shall.

Imperfect.

Singular.

jeg vilde skulde, I would, should.

Plural.

vi vilde, skulde, we would, should.

Perfect.

Singular.

jeg har villet, har skullet, I have been about.

Plural.

vi have villet, have skullet, we have been about.

Pluperfect.

Singular.

jeg havde villet, havde skullet, I had been about.

Plural.

vi havde villet, havde skullet, we had been about.

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg skal ville,* I shall be about.

Plural.

vi skulle ville, we shall be about.

Future exact.

(Wanting.)

Optative.

Present.

Singular.

jeg ville, skulle, I may be about.

Plural.

vi ville, skulle, we may be about.

Perfect.

Singular.

jeg have villet, have skullet, I may have been about.

Plural.

vi have villet, have skullet, we may have been about.

* Skulle has no future absol. in any of the modes.

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg skulde ville, I should be about.

Plural.

vi skulde ville, we should be about.

Future exact.

(Wanting.)

Imperative.

(Wanting.)

Infinitive.

Present.

ville, skulde, to be about.

Perfect.

have villet, have skullet, to have been about.

Future absol.

skulde ville, to be obliged to be about.

Future exact.

(Wanting.)

Participles.

Present.

villende, skullende, being about.

Past.

villet, skullet, been about.

§ 127. The auxiliary verb faae is conjugated as follows : —

Indicative.

Present.

Singular.

jeg faaer, I get.

Plural.

vi faae, we get.

Imperfect.

Singular.

jeg fik, I got.

Plural.

vi fik, we got.

Perfect.

Singular.

jeg har faaet, I have got.

Pluperfect.

Singular.

jeg havde faaet, I had got.

Plural.

vi have faaet, we have got.

Future absol.

*Singular.*jeg skal or vil faae, I shall
or will get.*Plural.*vi skulde or vilde faae, we shall
or will get.*Plural.*

vi havde faaet, we had got.

Future exact.

*Singular.*jeg faaer faaet, I shall have
got.*Plural.*vi faae faaet, we shall have
got.*Optative.*

Present.

Singular.

jeg faae, I may get.

Plural.

vi faae, we may get.

Perfect.

*Singular.*jeg have faaet, I may have
got.*Plural.*vi have faaet, we may have
got.

Future absol.

*Singular.*jeg skulde or vilde faae, I
should or would get.*Plural.*vi skulde or vilde faae, we
should or would get.

Future exact.

*Singular.*jeg faae faaet, I should have
got.*Plural.*vi faae faaet, we should have
got.*Imperative.*

Present.

Singular.(du) faae, han faae, get
(thou), let him get.*Plural.*(I) faaer, de faae, get (you),
let them get.

Perfect.

Singular.(du) hav faaet, (thou) have
got; han have faaet, let
him have got.*Plural.*(I) haver faaet, (you) have
got; de have faaet, let
them have got.

Infinitive.

Present.

faae, to get.

Perfect.

have faaet, to have got.

Future absol.

skulle or ville faae, to be
about to get.

Future exact.

faae faaet, to be about to
have got.*Participles.*

Present.

faaende, getting.

Past.

faaet, got.

REGULAR VERBS.

§ 128. The regular verbs are divided into two classes; (a.) those which have the termination *ede* in the imperfect, consisting of three syllables, and ending in *et* in the past participle, belong to the first conjugation; and (b.) those that have the termination *te* in the imperfect, consisting of two syllables, and ending in *t* in the past participle, belong to the second conjugation.

The regular verb *elske*, to love, is conjugated according to the first conjugation, as follows: —

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

Singular.

jeg elsker, I love.
du elsker, thou lovest.
han elsker, he loves.

Plural.

vi elske, we love.
I elske, you love.
de elske, they love.

Imperfect.

Singular.

jeg elskede, I loved.
du elskede, thou lovedst.
han elskede, he loved.

Plural.

vi elskede, we loved.
I elskede, you loved.
de elskede, they loved.

Perfect.

Singular.

jeg har elsket, I have loved.

Plural.

vi have elsket, we have loved.

Pluperfect.

Singular.

jeg havde elsket, I had loved.

Plural.

vi havde elsket, we had loved.

Future absol.

*Singular.*jeg skal or vil elske, I shall
or will love.*Plural.*vi skulle or ville elske, we
shall or will love.

Future exact.

*Singular.*jeg faaer elsket, I shall have
loved.*Plural.*vi faae elsket, we shall have
loved.*Optative.*

Present.

Singular.

jeg elske, I may love.

Plural.

vi elske, we may love.

Perfect.

*Singular.*jeg have elsket, I may have
loved.*Plural.*vi have elsket, we may have
loved.

Future absol.

*Singular.*jeg skulle or ville elske, I should
or would love.*Plural.*vi skulle or ville elske, we should
or would love.

Future exact.

*Singular.*jeg faae elsket, I should have
loved.*Plural.*vi faae elsket, we should have
loved.*Imperative.*

Present.

*Singular.*elsk (du), han elske, love
(thou), let him love.

Perfect.

*Singular.*hav elsket (du), have loved
(thou).han have elsket, let him have
loved.

Plural.

elsker (I), de elske, love (you),
let them love.

Plural.

haver elsket (I), have loved
(you).
de have elsket, let them have
loved.

*Infinitive.**Present.*

elske, to love.

Perfect.

have elsket, to have loved.

Future absol.

skulle or ville elske, to be about
to love.

Future exact.

faae elsket, to be about to have
loved.

*Participles.**Present.*

elskende, loving.

Past.

elsket, loved.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The active verbs are formed into passives, by the addition of an *es*, in the following manner : —

*Indicative.**Present.**Singular.*

jeg elskes, I am loved.

Plural.

vi elskes, we are loved.

*Imperfect.**Singular.*

jeg elskedes, I was loved.

Plural.

vi elskedes, we were loved.

*Perfect.**Singular.*

jeg er elsket, I have been
loved.

Plural.

vi ere elskede, we have been
loved.

*Pluperfect.**Singular.*

jeg var elsket, I had been
loved.

Plural.

vi vare elskede, we had been
loved.

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg skal or vil elskes, I shall
or will be loved.

Plural.

vi skulle or ville elskes, we
shall or will be loved.

Future exact.

Singular.

jeg faaer været elsket, I shall
have been loved.

Plural.

vi faae været elskede, we shall
have been loved.

Optative.

Present.

Singular.

jeg elskes, I may be loved.

Plural.

vi elskes, we may be loved.

Perfect.

Singular.

jeg være elsket, I may have
been loved.

Plural.

vi være elskede, we may have
been loved.

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg skulle or ville elskes, I
should or would be loved.

Plural.

vi skulle or ville elskes, we
should or would be loved.

Future exact.

Singular.

jeg faae været elsket, I should
have been loved.

Plural.

vi faae været elskede, we should
have been loved.

Imperative.

Present.

Singular.

elskes (du), be (thou) loved.

han elskes, let him be loved.

Plural.

elskes (I), be (you) loved.

de elskes, let them be loved.

Perfect.

Singular.

vær elsket (du), have (thou)
been loved.

han være elsket, let him have
been loved.

Plural.

værer elskede (I), have been
loved (you).

de være elskede, let them have
been loved.

Infinitive.

Present.

elskes, to be loved.

Perfect.

være elsket, to have been loved.

Future absol.

skulle or ville elskes, to be about to be loved.

Future exact.

faae været elsket, to be about to have been loved.

§ 129. The regular verb *reise*,* to travel, is conjugated according to the second conjugation, as follows : —

Indicative.

Present.

Singular.

jeg reiser, I travel, do travel, or am travelling.

Plural.

vi reise, we travel, do travel, or are travelling.

Perfect.

Singular.

jeg har reist, I have travelled.

Plural.

vi have reist, we have travelled.

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg skal (vil) reise, I shall (will) travel.

Plural.

vi skulle (ville) reise, we shall (will) travel.

Imperfect.

Singular.

jeg reiste, I travelled, or did travel.

Plural.

vi reiste, we travelled.

Pluperfect.

Singular.

jeg havde reist, I had travelled.

Plural.

vi havde reist, we had travelled.

Future exact.

Singular.

jeg faaer reist, I shall have travelled.

Plural.

vi faae reist, we shall have travelled.

* This verb being intransitive has no passive. This is, however, no distinction for the second conjugation, as many are transitive.

Optative.

Present.

Singular.

jeg reise, I may travel.

Plural.

vi reise, we may travel.

Perfect.

Singular.

jeg have reist, I may have travelled.

Plural.

vi have reist, we may have travelled.

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg skulle (ville) reise, I should or would travel.

Plural.

vi skulle (ville) reise, we should or would travel.

Future exact.

Singular.

jeg faae reist, I should have travelled.

Plural.

vi faae reist, we should have travelled.

Imperative.

Present.

Singular.

reis (du), travel (thou).

Plural.

reiser (I), travel (you).

Perfect.

Singular.

hav reist (du), have travelled (thou).

Plural.

haver reist (I), have travelled (you).

Infinitive.

Present.

reise, to travel.

Future absol.

skulle (ville) reise, to be about to travel.

Perfect.

have reist, to have travelled.

Future exact.

faae reist, to be about to have travelled.

Participles.

Present.

reisende, travelling.

Past.

reist, travelled.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

§ 130. The irregularities of these verbs consist in their all having, in the imperfect tense of the active voice, only one syllable, and that, besides, most of them change the vowel of the principal form, which vowel-change also often takes place in the past participle.

§ 131. As a specimen of the conjugation of irregular verbs, I present the active voice of the verb *finde*, to find. The passive voice of all irregular verbs, that is, of all irregular transitive verbs, is formed like that of regular verbs.

Indicative.

Present.	Imperfect.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg finder, I find.	jeg fandt, I found.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi finde, we find.	vi fandt, we found.
Perfect.	Pluperfect.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg har fundet, I have found.	jeg havde fundet, I had found.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi have fundet, we have found.	vi havde fundet, we had found.
Future absol.	Future exact.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg skal (vil) finde, I shall (will) find.	jeg faaer fundet, I shall have found.
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
vi skulde (ville) finde, we shall (will) find.	vi faae fundet, we shall have found.

Optative.

Present.	Perfect.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
jeg finde, I may find.	jeg have fundet, I may have found.

Plural.

vi finde, we may find.

Plural.

vi have fundet, we may have found.

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg skulde (ville) finde, I should or would find.

Future exact.

Singular.

jeg faae fundet, I should have found.

Plural.

vi skulde (ville) finde, we should or would find.

Plural.

vi faae fundet, we should have found.

Imperative.

Present.

Singular.

find (du), find (thou).

Perfect.

Singular.

hav fundet (du), have found (thou).

Plural.

finder (I), find (you).

Plural.

haver fundet (I), have found (you).

Infinitive.

Present.

finde, to find.

Perfect.

have fundet, to have found.

Future absol.

skulde (ville) finde, to be about to find,

Future exact.

faae fundet, to be about to have found.

Participles.

Present.

findende, finding.

Past.

fundet, found.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ 132. These verbs could partly be classed under the second conjugation, but they have no passive voice, and no present imperative mode in the active. They are six in

number; viz. burde, ought, turde, to dare, kunne, to be able, skulle,* maatte, to be allowed, ville.

Indicative.

Present.

Singular.

jeg }
du } bor, tør, kan, maae.
han }

Plural.

vi }
I } bor, tør, kunne, maae.
de }

Perfect.

Singular.

jeg } har burdet, turdet,
du } kunnet, maattet.
han }

Plural.

vi } have burdet, turdet,
I } kunnet, maattet.
de }

Future absol.

Singular.

jeg } skal burde, turde, kun-
du } ne, maatte.
han }

Plural.

vi } skulle burde, turde, kun-
I } ne, maatte.
de }

Imperfect.

Singular.

jeg } burde, turde, kunde,
du } maatte.
han }

Plural.

vi } burde, turde, kunde,
I } maatte.
de }

Pluperfect.

Singular.

jeg } havde burdet, turdet,
du } kunnet, maattet.
han }

Plural.

vi } havde burdet, turdet,
I } kunnet, maattet.
de }

Future exact.

Singular.

jeg } faaer burdet, turdet,
du } kunnet, maattet.
han }

Plural.

vi } faae burdet, turdet, kun-
I } net, maattet.
de }

Optative.

Present.

Singular.

jeg } burde, turde, kunne,
du } maatte.
han }

Perfect.

Singular.

jeg } have burdet, turdet,
du } kunnet, maattet.
han }

* Skulle and ville are passed by here, as they are conjugated among the auxiliary verbs.

<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
vi } I } de }	burde, turde, kunne, maatte.	vi } I } de }	have burdet, turdet, kunnet, maattet.

*Future absol.**Future exact.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
jeg } du } han }	skulle (ville) burde, tur- de, kunne, maatte.	jeg } du } han }	faae burdet, turdet, kunnet, maattet.

<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
vi } I } de }	skulle (ville) burde, tur- de, kunne, maatte.	vi } I } de }	faae burdet, turdet, kun- net, maattet.

*Imperative.**Present.**Perfect.**(Wanting.)*

Singular.
hav (du) burdet, turdet, kun-
net, maattet.

Plural.
haver (I) burdet, turdet,
kunnet, maattet.

*Infinitive.**Present.**Perfect.*

burde, turde, kunne, maatte. have burdet, turdet, kunnet,
maattet.

*Future absol.**Future exact.*

skulle (ville) burde, turde, faae burdet, turdet, kunnet,
kunne, maatte. maattet.

*Participles.**Present.**Past.*

burdende, turdende, kunnen- burdet, turdet, kunnet, maat-
de, maattende. tet.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE VERBS.

§ 133. *Obs. 1.* With the intransitive verbs *være*, *blive*, *hedde*, as also the passive *kaldes*, the complement, when it is a noun, stands in the nominative; e. g. *han er Soldat*, he is a soldier; *han bliver Captain til Nytaar*, he is to be captain next new-year; *han hedder Peter*, his name is Peter; *han kaldes Frederik*, he is called Frederick. Nevertheless, the verbs *være* and *blive* have, if the pronoun *det* is the subject, their complement, when this is a personal pronoun, in the accusative; e. g. *det er mig*; *det er dig*; *det er mig, som har gjort det*, it is I who has done it; *det bliver ham, som har været Mester herfor*, it will be he who has done this; or the contrary, *det er Bordet*, *du skal borttage*, it is the table which you shall take away; where *Bordet* is nominative.

§ 134. *Obs. 2.* Some verbs receive their object in the dative, most of which are such verbs as contain the idea of something; e. g. *denne Comedie behager mig* (dative), this comedy pleases me; *Sønnen ligner** (that is, *er lik*) *sin Moder*, the son looks like his mother; *det nytter mig ikke*, it is of no use to me.

§ 135. *Obs. 3.* Some double transitive verbs take both their objects in the accusative; e. g. *han kalder sig Ludvig*, he calls himself Ludwig; *han lærer min Søster Engelsk*, he teaches my sister English.

§ 136. *Obs. 4.* Some, both intransitives and transitives, are united in the accusative with a kind of pleonastic object, of the same signification as the verb; e. g. *han gik sin Gang*, he went his way; *han skød et Skud*, he fired a shot; likewise, *at drømme en Drøm*, to dream a dream; &c. In like manner, some intransitives become now and then, as

* On the contrary, *han ligner* (that is, *sammenligner*) *sin Pige* (accusative) *med en lilie*, he compares his maiden with a lily.

actual transitives, united with an object in the accusative ; e. g. *hun gif sin Mand træt*, that is, *hun trættede ham ved at gaae stærkt*, she beat her husband in walking ; likewise, *at løbe en Thjel*, to run one to death.

§ 137. *Obs. 5.* Some verbs, as the six defective verbs, the verbs *lader*, *stræber*, *mægter*, &c., are seldom or never used with any other object than an infinitive ; e. g. *han bør gjøre det*, he ought to do it ; *Fruen lader bede, om de vil komme*, the lady requests you to come ; *han stræber at fuldføre sit Arbeid*, he strives to finish his work ; *han mægter neppe at bære saadan en Byrde*, he is scarcely able to carry such a burden.*

The verb *gider* is frequently united with the past participle instead of the infinitive ; e. g. *hun gider neppe røre sig (for røre sig) af Stedet*, she is too lazy to move a step.

§ 138. *Obs. 6.* The Danish language has certain forms of expression, in which a verb in the passive, although its subject has nothing to agree with in the next sentence, appears in the participial mode, and forms a sort of consequential accusative, in which the participle agrees with its subject in gender, number, and case ; e. g. *Dette sagt, gif han bort*, d. e. *da dette var sagt*, this said, he went away. In a like manner are the verbal compounded adjectives or participles used, which are not used as verbs ; e. g. *han gjorde det mig uafvidende*, he did it without my knowledge.

§ 139. *Obs. 7.* When the subject *J* or *De* is used instead of the second person in the singular, the verb stands nevertheless in the singular ; e. g. *J skall gaae*, Peter, you shall go, Peter ; *De bliver dog her til Middag*, min Ven, you will remain here to dinner, my friend ; not, *J skulle, De blive*.

§ 140. *Obs. 8.* There are peculiar constructions of the

* When these verbs are used with the pronoun *det* as the object, the infinitive *gjøre* is understood ; e. g. *det tør jeg*, d. e. *det tør jeg gjøre*, I dare do it.

Danish language, when the active infinitive is used, especially after adjectives, in the signification of the infinitive passive; e. g. han er let at overtale (d. e. han overtales let), he is easily persuaded.

§ 141. *Obs. 9.* In regard to number and person, the verb must agree with its subject; e. g. Du vedst, det var en anden Sag med mig, thou knowest, it was a different case with me; Fuglene flyve i luften, the birds fly in the air.

§ 142. *Obs. 10.* When a verb has more than one subject, it must stand in the plural, although these separately are singular, when they are not united by disjunctive conjunctions; e. g. Ludvig og hans Broder have arvet mange Penge, Louis and his brother have inherited much money.

§ 143. *Obs. 11.* When a subject in a sentence is understood from a preceding sentence, the verb must nevertheless agree with the subject understood; e. g. Bønderne skjulte sig in en Grøft, lagde an paa Formanden, og skød ham paa Stedet, the peasants aimed at the leader, and shot him on the spot.

§ 144. *Obs. 12.* When two verbs come together in one sentence, the last must stand in the infinitive; e. g. jeg vil tie, I will be silent.

§ 145. *Catalogue of some of the most common Irregular Verbs.*

Infinitive.	Present.	Imperfect.	Past.
bede, to pray.	jeg beder.	jeg bad.	{ bedet or bedt.
bide, to bite.	jeg bider.	jeg bed.	bidt.
binde, to bind.	jeg binder.	jeg bandt.	bundet.
byde, to bid.	jeg byder.	jeg bød.	budt.
bryde, to break.	jeg bryder.	jeg brød.	brudt.
besidde, to possess.	jeg besidder.	jeg besad.	besadt.
blive, to remain.	jeg bliver.	jeg blev.	bleven.
bringe, to bring.	jeg bringer.	jeg bragt.	brunget.
briste, to burst.	jeg brister.	jeg brast.	brust.

Infinitive.	Present.	Imperfect.	Past.
bære, to bear.	jeg bærer, bær.	jeg bar.	baaret.
burde, ought,	jeg bør, I ought.	jeg burde.	burdet.
drage, to draw.	jeg drager.	jeg drog.	draget.
drikke, to drink.	jeg drikker.	jeg drack.	druffet.
drive, to drive.	jeg driver.	jeg drev.	drevet.
finde, to find.	jeg finder.	jeg fandt.	fundet.
fryse, to freeze.	jeg fryser.	jeg frøs.	frosset.
faae, to get.	jeg faaer.	jeg fik.	faaet.
flyde, to flow.	jeg flyder.	jeg flød.	flydt.
flyve, to fly.	jeg flyver.	jeg fløg.	fløget.
forgaae, to perish.	jeg forgaaer.	jeg forgik.	forgaaet.
give, to give,	jeg giver.	jeg gav.	givet.
grave, to dig.	jeg graver.	grøb.	gravet.
gribe, to grasp.	jeg griber.	jeg greb.	grebet.
gyde, to pour.	jeg gyder.	jeg gjød.	{ gydet or gydt.
gaae, to walk.	jeg gaaer.	jeg gik.	gaaet.
græde, to weep.	jeg græder.	jeg græd.	grædt.
hede, hedde, to be called (by name). }	jeg heder.	jeg hed.	{ hedet, hedt.
hjælpe, to help.	jeg hjælper.	jeg hjalp.	hjulpet.
holle, to hold.	jeg holler.	jeg holdt.	hollet.
jage, to drive, hunt.	jeg jager.	jeg jog.	jaget.
knibe, to pinch.	jeg kniber.	jeg kneb.	knebet.
komme, to come.	jeg kommer.	jeg kom.	kommet.
kunne, to be able.	jeg kan.	jeg kunde.	kunnet.
krybe, to creep.	jeg kryber.	jeg krøb.	krøbet.
lee, to laugh,	jeg leer.	jeg loe.	leet.
ligge, to lie down.	jeg ligger.	jeg laae.	ligget.
lade, to let, to allow.	jeg lader.	jeg lod.	ladet.
lide, to suffer.	jeg lider.	jeg leed.	lidet, lidd.
lægge, to lay, put, or place some- thing. }	jeg lægger.	jeg lagde.	lagt.
lyve, to lie.	jeg lyver.	jeg lög.	løget.
pibe, to whistle.	jeg piber.	jeg peb.	pebet.
ride, to ride.	jeg rider.	jeg red.	{ reden, ridt.
rive, to tear.	jeg river.	jeg rev.	revet.
see, to see.	jeg seer.	jeg saae.	seet.

Infinitive.	Present.	Imperfect.	Past.
sitte, to sit.	jeg sidder.	jeg sad.	sadt.
snige, to sneak.	jeg sniger.	jeg sneg.	sneget.
spinde, to spin.	jeg spinder.	jeg spandt.	spundet.
springe, to spring.	jeg springer.	jeg sprang.	sprunget.
stige, to ascend.	jeg stiger.	jeg steg.	steget.
stiele, to steal.	jeg stieles.	jeg stjal.	stiaalet.
staae, to stand.	jeg staaer.	jeg stod.	staaet.
sværge, to swear.	jeg sværger.	jeg svoer.	{ sværget, svoren.
skyde, to shoot.	jeg skyder.	jeg skød.	skudt.
svinde, to vanish.	jeg svinder.	jeg svandt.	svundet.
skære, to cut.	jeg skærer.	jeg skar.	skaaret.
synge, to sing.	jeg synger.	jeg sang.	sunget.
synke, to sink.	jeg synker.	jeg sank.	sunket.
skrive, to write.	jeg skriver.	jeg skrev.	skrevet.
sætte, to set, to place.	jeg sætter.	jeg satte.	sat.
tage, to take.	jeg tager.	jeg tog.	taget.
trække, to draw.	jeg trækker.	jeg trak.	trukket.
træffe, to hit.	jeg træffer.	jeg traf.	truffet.
træde, to step.	jeg træder.	jeg traad.	traadt.
tvinge, to force.	jeg tvinger.	jeg tvang.	tvunget.
vinde, to gain.	jeg vinder.	jeg vandt.	vundet.
vide, to know.	jeg ved.	jeg viste.	vist.
vride, to wring.	jeg vrider.	jeg vred.	vidt.
være, to be.	jeg er.	jeg var.	været.

The rest of the irregular verbs will be easily acquired by practice.

CHAPTER IX.

ADVERBS.

§ 146. THE adverb is that part of speech which expresses the nearer circumstances with which an action, passion, quality, or even the circumstance itself, is represented to be

connected ; e. g. *denne stygge Karl rider smukt*, this ugly fellow rides beautifully ; *Frederik elstes høiligen af sine Forældre*, Frederick is highly beloved by his parents ; *Philip har idag været flittig*, Philip has been industrious to-day ; *Lotte er en meget smuk Pige*, Lotte is a very beautiful girl ; *det er overmaade vel tænkt af denne Dreng*, this boy is exceedingly well thought of.

§ 147. The adverbs are, according to their significance, divided into the following classes.

I. Adverbs of place, which signify the place to which the quality expressed by the verb belongs, and which are of four kinds : —

(a.) Conveying the idea *of* the place ; e. g. *der*, there ; *her*, here ; *hvor*, where ; *hvor*i, wherein ; *inde*, within ; *ude*, without ; *nede*, below ; *omme* (e. g. *han er omme hos os*, he is over by us) ; *hjemme*, at home ; &c.

(b.) Conveying the idea *to* the place ; e. g. *hid*, hither ; *herhid*, hereto ; *hvertil*, whereto ; *derhen*, thither, thereto ; *ind*, in, into ; *ud*, out ; *op*, up ; *om* (e. g. *gaarom til ham*, go round to him) ; *ned*, down ; *hjem*, home ; &c.

(c.) Conveying the idea *from* the place ; e. g. *derfra*, therefrom ; *hvorfra*, wherefrom ; *ovenfra*, from above ; *hjemmefra*, from home ; &c.

(d.) Conveying the idea *through* the place ; e. g. *udad*, outward ; *herudad*, out of this place ; *derigjennem*, through that place ; *hvorigjennem*, through which place ; &c.

II. Adverbs of time, which signify the time to which the quality expressed by the verb belongs, and which are either (1.) of a definite time, or (2.) of an indefinite time.

1. Definite adverbs of time : —

(a.) With the idea of present time ; as, *nu*, now ; *idag*, to-day ; *iaar*, this year ; *nuomstunder*, now-a-days ; &c.

(b.) With the idea of past time ; as, *nyes*, of late ; *tilforn*, formerly ; *igaar*, yesterday ; *ifjor*, last year ; *imorges*, this morning ; *før*, before ; &c.

(c.) With the idea of future time ; as, *strax*, presently ; *siden*, afterwards ; *imorgen*, to-morrow ; *overmorgen*, the day after to-morrow ; *herefter*, hereafter ; &c.

2. Indefinite adverbs of time : *naarsomhelst*, whensoever ; *undertiden*, now and then ; *stundom*, sometimes ; *silde*, late ; *aarle*, tidlig, early ; *altid*, always ; *aldrig*, never ; *betids*, in time ; *længe*, a long while ; &c.

III. Adverbs of number, which express the quality denoted by the verb as being more often or more seldom in connection with the subject, are either, — (a.) Definite ; as, *engang*, once ; *togange*, twice ; &c. ; or, (b.) Indefinite ; as, *ofte*, *tidt*, often ; *sjeldent*, seldom ; &c.

IV. Adverbs of form, which signify the manner in which the quality expressed by the verb is thought to be united with an object ; e. g. *hvorledes*, how ; *saaledes*, thus ; *ligesledes*, likewise ; *som*, *ligesom* (e. g. *han bærer sig ad som (ligesom) en gal Mand*, he appears like a mad man) ; *forgjæves*, in vain ; *ilde*, not well ; *vel*, well (e. g. *det er vel sagt*, it is well said) ; *iligemaade*, in like manner ; *efterhaanden*, by degrees ; &c.

V. Adverbs of degree, which express the greater or less degree in which the quality signified by a verb or an adjective appears ; e. g. *formeget*, too much ; *tilfulde*, fully ; *meget*, much ; *nok*, enough ; *noksom*, sufficiently ; *saa* (e. g. *han er saa god*, he is so good) ; *hvor* (e. g. *hvor mægtig han er !* how powerful he is !) ; *saare*, exceedingly ; *særdeles*, particularly ; *ganske*, *aldeles*, entirely ; *temmeligen*, tolerably ; *saavidt* (e. g. *saavidt maa han gaae, ei videre*, so far he must go, no farther) ; *næsten*, omtrent, about ; *alene*, if-*fun*, only ; &c.

VI. Adverbs of avowing and denying, which express the quality signified by the verb, whether they are connected with the subject or not ; e. g. *ja* (e. g. *har du gjort det* (definite question) ? *ja*, have you done it ? yes) ; *jo* (e. g. *du som dog vel ingen Skade til* (indefinite, doubtful ques-

tion) ? jo, I hope no accident happened to you ? yes) ; sandeligen, truly ; visseligen, certainly ; vist, certain ; nei, no ; ikke, not ; ei, no ; ingenlunde, by no means ; &c.

VII. Adverbs of reason, which express the cause why the quality denoted by the verb is found in connection with the subject ; e. g. derfor, therefore ; derover, thereat ; hvorover, whereat ; derved, thereby ; hvordved, whereby ; deraf (as, deraf kommer det, hence it comes) ; dermed, therewith ; hvormed (e. g. hvormed har jeg fortjent det ? wherefore have I deserved it ?) ; da (e. g. de toge da Åren i Haauden, then they took the axe in the hand).

VIII. Adverbs of doubt and wishing, which express, that the quality signified by the verb is only possible or desirous ; e. g. maaskee, perhaps ; muligén, possibly ; cansfée, may be ; mon (e. g. mon det er ham, wonder whether it is he) ; gid, would that.

IX. Adverbs of order, which express that the denoted quality is in connection with the subject in a certain relation ; e. g. først, first ; dernæst, next ; fremdeles, furthermore ; videre, farther ; ydermere, moreover ; &c.

X. Adverbs of explaining, which announce the communication of an explanation or nearer determination of one or the other idea, which formerly is mentioned without such determination ; e. g. nemlig, namely ; saasom, whereas.

XI. Adverbs of combination, which express that the signified quality is in connection with more than one subject at one time, or that more than one quality is in connection with one and the same subject ; e. g. tilsammen, together ; tilhobe, jointly ; samtligen, generally ; ogsaa, also, further ; tillige, together, at the same time ; &c.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ADVERBS.

§ 148. *Obs. 1.* For the rest, adverbs might be wholly formed of adjectives ; e. g. hun er smuk, og dandsér smukt,

she is beautiful, and dances beautifully; *hun er nydelig, og hun synger nydeligt*, she is exquisite, and sings exquisitely.

§ 149. *Obs. 2.* Adverbs are also formed of adjectives in *ig*, by adding the syllable *en*; e. g. *hun dandser nydeligen*, she dances charmingly; some adjectives in *ig* are, nevertheless, used as adverbs unchanged; e. g. *den evig gode Gud*, the eternally good God; *den guddommelig skjønn Digter*, the heavenly beautiful poet.

§ 150. *Obs. 3.* The comparatives and superlatives of those adverbs which are formed of adjectives are like those of the adjectives; e. g. *Sophie tegner bedre end hendes Søster*; *men Søsteren broderer igjen desto nydeligere*, *Sophia draws better than her sister*; but the sister again embroiders the more exquisitely.

§ 151. *Obs. 4.* The adverbs that are compared irregularly are: *ilde, værre, værst*, bad, worse, worst; *vel, bedre, bedst*, well, better, best; *tidt, tiere, tiest*, often, oftener, oftenest. *Før*, before, *først*, first, are defective adverbs.

§ 152. *Obs. 5.* To the adverbs belong also several small words, under the name of inseparable particles, which are only used in connection with other words; these are, — 1. *an*, which, nevertheless, in some cases can be placed after the other word; as, *anmoder*, solicit, *antager* and *tager an*, accept; 2. *be*; as, *befvarer*, answer; 3. *bi*; as, *Bisag*, a secondary cause; it is, nevertheless, placed alone in *at staae een bi*; 4. *er*; as, *erkjende*, to acknowledge; 5. *for*; as, *forfmaær*, despise; 6. *mis*; as, *miskjende*, to misjudge; 7. *sam*; as, *samtykker*, consent; 8. *u*; as, *Ulykke*, misfortune; 9. *und*; as, *undfly*, to escape; &c.

CHAPTER X.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 153. THE preposition is that part of speech which expresses the different relations in which two or more things, brought in connection, stand to each other; e. g. *Bogen ligger paa Bordet eller under Bordet*, the book lies on the table or under the table. The prepositions in the Danish language are the following.

I. Prepositions which denote a relation to place : —

(a.) With the idea *of* the place : *a* or *aa* (see § 155, *Obs.* 2); *bag* or *bagved*, behind; *blandt* or *iblandt*, among; *efter*, after; *for* or *foran*, before; *forbi*, past; *forved*, in front; *hos*, by, with, at, in, about; *i* or *udi*, in; *imellem* or *mellem*, between; *inden* or *indenfor*, within; *nedenfor*, below; *næst*, next; *oven* or *ovenfor*, above; *over*, over; *paa*, upon; *uden* or *udenfor*, without; *under*, under; *ved*, by, at, on, about.

(b.) With the idea *to* the place : *ad*, towards, to; *imod*, against, towards; *til*, to, towards, at, about, by, in, on, for; *trods*, in spite of.

(c.) With the idea *from* the place : *af*, of; *fra*, from; *udaf*, out of; *udenfra*, from without.

(d.) With the idea *through* the place : *gjennem* or *igjennem*, through.

(e.) With the idea *about* the place : *om*, *omkring*, about, around.

II. Prepositions which express a relation to time : *for*, before (that is, some time ago); *siden*, by and by, afterwards. Many of the above-named prepositions of place are also used as prepositions of time:

III. Prepositions which express a reason : *formedelst*, on account of.

IV. Prepositions which express an accompaniment or want thereof : *med*, with ; *samt*, and, as also ; *foruden*, *uden*, without (any thing or any body).

OBSERVATIONS ON PREPOSITIONS.

§ 154. *Obs. 1.* Prepositions in Danish all govern the accusative. When *fra*, *hos*, *til*, stand in the genitive, — as, *fra Bagerens*, from the baker's ; *hos Amtmandens*, by the bailiff's ; *til Smedens*, at the smith's, — the expression can be regarded as elliptical, and is generally completed with *Huus*, house, understood.

§ 155. *Obs. 2.* The preposition *a* or *aa* happens in these sentences : *hvad gaaer a dig?* what is the matter with you ? *kald a ham!* d. e. *kald paa ham*, call him ; *To a Sangen*, d. e. *To paa Sangen*, two at a time. *U* is wrongfully used instead of *til* ; as, *fem a sex Mile*, d. e. *fem til sex Mile*, five to six miles.

§ 156. *Obs. 3.* *Ud* is used both of time and of place in the following expressions : *det lakker ad Aften*, evening is coming ; *op ad Bjerget*, up the mountain ; *ud ad* (d. e. *igjennem*, through) *Døren*, out of the door ; &c.

§ 157. *Obs. 4.* *Igjennem*, *imellem*, *imod*, are used without connection, but *gjennem*, *mellem*, *mod*, with connection ; e. g. *at gjennemblade*, but *blade igjennem*, to thumb over (a book) ; *mellemkomst*, interposition, but *der kom noget imellem dem*, something came between them ; *jeg modsiges*, but *jeg siger imod*, I oppose.

§ 158. *Obs. 5.* When a preposition stands with a genitive that does not name a person, these connected words are considered as adverbs, and are often written as one word ; e. g. *isøndags*, last Sunday, *idag*, to-day, &c.

CHAPTER XI.

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 159. THAT part of speech is called a conjunction, which denotes a connection between words or sentences which are related to, or connected with, each other, and also signifies the nature of this relation and connection; e. g. *Johannes og Peter gik ud sammen*, John and Peter went out together; *han kunde ei komme, thi han var syg*, he could not come, for he was sick.

The conjunctions may be denoted as follows: —

I. Those that express both the connection between words which belong to the same sentences, and between single sentences mutually, are, —

(a.) Copulatives, properly connecting, that, 1. express either the reference of several subjects to the same predicate, or, on the contrary, the connection of several predicates with the same subject; e. g. *Johannes og Peter gik ud*, John and Peter went out; *saavel jeg som du er hans Ven*, you are his friend as well as I am; *det er deels godt, deels ondt*, it is part good, part evil; or, 2. that express the connection of several sentences, so that they would be thought in connection, or the one sentence as belonging to the other; e. g. *jeg gik bort, og min Søn fulgte med mig*, I went away, and my son went with me; *jeg bad, at han vilde følge med mig*, I prayed that he would follow me; *jeg vil vide, om han kommer til mig*, I wish to know if he is coming to me.

(b.) Disjunctives, separating, which express, that either one only of several subjects should be united with the predicate, or, on the contrary, of several predicates, that one only should be united with the subject, or that no connection

of the subjects and predicates takes place, or that they denote as uncertain which of the several subjects and predicates should be united; e. g. *enten er Manden eller Konen hjemme*, either the man or the wife is at home; *han er enten fuld eller gal*, he is either drunk or mad; *hverken Manden eller Konen er hjemme*, neither is the man nor the wife at home; *han er hverken fuld eller gal*, he is neither drunk nor mad; *enten er Manden ødsel, eller Konen er gjerrig*, either is the man wasting, or the wife avaricious; *hverken er Manden ødsel, eller Konen gjerrig*, neither is the man wasting nor the woman avaricious.

II. Those that express only the connection between single sentences mutually are the following:—

(a.) Concessives, acknowledging, which express, that a predicate can be thought connected with a subject under circumstances which otherwise make this connection improbable; e. g. *skjøndt han er hovedrig, sulter han dog*, although he is immensely rich, still he starves; *ihvorvel hun er et Barn, græd hun dog ei, da hun faldt*, although she is a child, still she wept not when she fell; *vel (bene, adv.) fød er vel (quidem, conj.) en Trøst; men bedre vel opdragen*, well born is indeed a consolation; but better well brought up.

(b.) Adversatives, contradictory, which express, that either the same subject or several subjects should be considered as with predicates contradicting each other or mutually different; e. g. *han er rig, men dum*, he is rich, but ignorant; *Clara er vel smuk, dog er hendes Søster smukkere*, Clara is indeed handsome, still her sister is handsomer; *han er bleven advaret, alligevel vedbliver han at være uartig*, he has been cautioned, nevertheless he continues to be uncivil.

(c.) Conditionals, which express the connection of a predicate with a subject, under condition of another predicate's connection with the same or another subject; e. g.

dersom du behager, saa kan du nu gaae bort, if you please, then you can now go away ; hvis De vil, kunne vi nu gaae til Bords, if agreeable to you, we might now sit down to dinner.

(*d.*) Conclusives, which express the connection of a predicate with a subject, as a consequence of another predicate's connection with the same or another subject ; e. g. et Menneſke er et Dyr ; Jens er et Menneſke ; altsaa er Jens et Dyr, a man is an animal ; Jens is a man ; consequently Jens is an animal ; han er god ; derfor elſke vi ham, he is kind ; therefore we love him.

(*e.*) Causals, which, by the connection of a predicate with its subject, express the reason why another predicate shall be thought connected with the same or another subject ; e. g. da han er vor Høsbond, ſaa bør vi lyde ham, as he is our master, we ought to obey him ; fordi han er god, er han elſket, because he is kind, he is loved.

(*f.*) Consecutives, which express the connection of a predicate with its subject, with regard to the time at which another predicate is represented to be connected with the same or another subject ; e. g. da han gik bort, ſaldt han, when he went away, he fell ; han kom først, efterat Comedien var begyndt, og gik bort, førend den var tilende, he came first, after the comedy had commenced, and went away before it ended.

(*g.*) Proportionals, which express the relation of the connection of different predicates with the same or different subjects ; e. g. jo rigere Caius blev, jo gjerrigere blev han, the richer Caius became, the more miserly he became ; jo mere de forfulgte Napoleon, deſto mægtigere blev han, the more they pursued Napoleon, the more mighty he became.

Observations.

§ 160. The conjunctions are properly adverbs, which, when they are used to connect words or sentences, receive

this name, but, when they are not used as such, again return among the adverbs. Therefore one and the same word in different significations can be used either as an adverb, a conjunction, or a preposition; e. g. *for*; as, *han beder for* (prep.) *sin Broder*, *men han seer sig nof for* (adv.),* he prays for his brother, but he will look out for himself; likewise *om*; as, *jeg beder om* (prep.) *Forslædelse*, I beg for pardon; *han slog sin Broder om* (adv.), he threw his brother down; *jeg vilde nof vide, om* (conj.) *han skulde være her*, I would like to know if he should be here; also *for*; as, *jeg saae ham for* (adv.), I saw him a while ago; *han kommer vist for* (prep.) *Juul*, he certainly will come before Christmas; *han var her for* (the same as *forend*, conj.) *vi saae os for*, he was here before we knew it.

CHAPTER XII.

INTERJECTIONS.

§ 161. THE interjections are not really words, but mere sounds, which express feeling, apprehension, and are brought under the following classes.

I. Interjections of wonder: *ih!* *heigh!* *hillemand!* *O* *strange!* *naa!* *really!*

II. Interjections of exclamation: *o!* *O!* *ah!* *ah!*

III. Interjections of aversion: *væf!* *away!* *fy!* *fie!* *æ!* *foh!*

IV. Interjections of grief: *ei!* *O!* *o vce!* *alas!* *aha!* *ah!*

V. Interjection of bodily pain: *au!*

* When the adverb *for* is connected with the verb, it takes the addition of the vowel *e*; as, at *tage sig noget for*, but at *foretage sig noget*, to occupy one's self.

VI. Interjections of joy: hei! heisa! hopsa! oh! ho! hop! O!

VII. Interjections of approbation: ih! well! naa! bravely! cia! O brave!

VIII. Interjection of laughter: hahaha! ha! ha! ha!

IX. Interjection of despair: ha! ha!

X. Interjections of a call of the attention: holla! ho there! hei! heida! hem! soho!

XI. Interjections of requesting silence: tys! hush! hvist! hist!

CHAPTER XIII.

NUMERALS.

§ 162. THE numerals denote either the quantity or order of the unity, and are therefore divided into *cardinals* and *ordinals*.

The Cardinals are :

En (eet), one.

To (tvende), two.

Tre (trende), three.

Fire, four.

Fem, five.

Ses, six.

Syv, seven.

Otte, eight.

Ni, nine.

Ti, ten.

Elleve, eleven.

Tolv, twelve.

Tretten, thirteen.

Fjorten, fourteen.

Femten, fifteen.

Seften, sixteen.

Syften, seventeen.

Atten, eighteen.

Nitten, nineteen.

Tyve, twenty.

Enogtyve, twenty-one.

Tredive, thirty.

Fyrgetyve, forty.

Halvtresindstyve, fifty.

Tresindstyve, sixty.

Halvfjerdindstyve, seventy.

Fjirsindstyve, eighty.

Halvfemsindstyve, ninety.

Hundrede, a hundred.

Tusende, a thousand.

The Ordinals are :

Første, first.	Syttende, seventeenth.
Anden, second.	Attende, eighteenth.
Tredie, third.	Nittende, nineteenth.
Fjerde, fourth.	Tyvende, twentieth.
Femte, fifth.	Enogtyvende, twenty-first.
Sjette, sixth.	Tredivte, thirtieth.
Syvende, seventh.	Fyrgetyvende, fortieth.
Ottende, eighth.	Halvtresindstyvende, fiftieth.
Niende, ninth.	Tresindstyvende, sixtieth.
Tiende, tenth.	Halvfjerdsindstyvende, seven- tieth.
Ellevte, eleventh.	Firsindstyvende, eightieth.
Tolvte, twelfth.	Halvfemsindstyvende, nine- tieth.
Trettende, thirteenth.	Hundredde, hundredth.
Fjortende, fourteenth.	Tusende, thousandth.
Femtende, fifteenth.	
Sextende, sixteenth.	

§ 163. From the ordinals are formed two kinds of cardinals, by placing before them *halv* and *selv* ; as, *halvfemte*, four and a half ; *selvsyvende*, myself with six more men.

CHAPTER XIV.

DIVISION OF TIME.

Eet Aartusende, a thousand years.	Eet Aarhundrede, a century. Eet Aar, a year.
Føraar, or Vaar, spring. Sommer, summer.	Efteraar, or Høst, autumn. Vinter, winter.

Januari,
 Februari, or Siøgemaaned,
 Mars, or Baarmaaned,
 April, or Græsmaaned,
 Mai, or Blomstermaaned,
 Juni, or Sommermaaned,
 Juli, or Høemaaned,
 August, or Høstmaaned,
 September,
 October, or Hagtemaaned,
 November, or Vintermaaned,
 December, or Julsemaaned,

January.
 February.
 March.
 April.
 May.
 June.
 July.
 August.
 September.
 October.
 November.
 December.

Søndag, Sunday.
 Mandag, Monday.
 Tirsdag, Tuesday.
 Onsdag, Wednesday.

Torsdag, Thursday.
 Fredag, Friday.
 Lørdag, Saturday.

Nat, night.
 Midnat, midnight.
 Morgen, morning.
 Solens opgang, sunrise.
 Dag, day.

Formiddag, forenoon.
 Middag, noon.
 Eftermiddag, afternoon.
 Solens nedgang, sunset.
 Aften, evening.

Time, hour. Minut, minute. Sekund, second.

SWEDISH GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER I.

ALPHABET.

§ 1. THE Swedish language is expressed by means of twenty-eight letters.

LETTERS.

A, a,	Ah.
B, b,	Bay.
C, c,	Say.
D, d,	Day.
E, e,	Eh.
F, f,	Eff.
G, g,	Ghay.
H, h,	Hoh.
I, i,	Ee.
J, j,	Yod.
K, k,	Koh.
L, l,	Ell.
M, m,	Emm.
N, n,	Enn.
O, o,	O.
P, p,	Pay.
Q, q,	Koo.
R, r,	Err.
S, s,	Ess.

T, t,	. . . . .	Tay.
U, u,	. . . . .	Oo.
V, v,	. . . . .	Vay.
X, x,	. . . . .	Ex.
Y, y,	. . . . .	Ipsilon,
Z, z,	. . . . .	Sætah.
Å, å,	. . . . .	Au.
Ä, ä,	. . . . .	Ay.
Ö, ö,	. . . . .	Ö.

§ 2. The compound letters are like those of the Danish.

CHAPTER II.

PRONUNCIATION.

§ 3. SOUNDS OF SIMPLE VOWELS.

- a.* Sounded nearly as *a* in the English word *far*; e. g. *Almägtig*, almighty; *jag*, I.
- e.* Nearly like *a* in the English word *fate*; e. g. *evig*, ever; *Elendighet*, misery.
- i.* Like the English *e* in *me*; e. g. *Tid*, time; *icke*, not.
- o.* Like the English *o* in *more*; e. g. *Mor*, mother; *Ord*, word.
- u.* Like the English *u* in *rule*; e. g. *Gud*, God; *ut*, out.
- y.* As the French *u* in *du*; e. g. *Syn*, sight; *Ynnest*, favor.
- å.* Nearly as the English *o* in *long*; e. g. *År*, year; *lång*, long.
- ä.* As the English *a* in *name*; e. g. *ärbar*, honorable; *värdig*, worthy.
- ö.* As the French *eu* in *feu*; e. g. *Bröd*, bread; *Öre*, ear.

Observations.

§ 4. *Obs. 1.* The Swedish vowels are, hard, *a, o, u, å*; and soft, *e, i, y, ä, ö*.

§ 5. *Obs. 2.* Every vowel must be distinctly pronounced.

§ 6. *Obs. 3.* All the vowels are sometimes long and sometimes short, that is, the *same sound* being more or less protracted. E. g. *a* is long in *Gafve*, gift; and short in *Land*, land. The distinction, however, has reference only to accented syllables.

§ 7. *Obs. 4.* When two vowels occur together, they must both be sounded; as, *beediga*, to swear to; *Fiende*, enemy.

§ 8. SOUNDS OF THE SIMPLE CONSONANTS.

- b.* Sounded as in the English word *bay*; e. g. *Bröd*, bread; *Nabo*, neighbour.
- c.* Like *k*, unless it stands before *e, i, y, ä, ö*, when it is sounded as *s*; e. g. *Castanie*, chestnut, pronounce *Kastanie*; *Citron*, lemon, pronounce *Sitron*.
- d.* As in the English word *do*; e. g. *Dansk*, Danish; except at the end of a word, where it is sounded somewhat hard, as *dt*; e. g. *hatad*, hated.
- f.* As in the English word *off*, when it is not at the end of a word, or the last letter in a syllable, in which cases it is differently sounded (see § 9, *Obs. 1*). E. g. in the first case, where it has its original sound, *fråga*, to ask; *ofta*, often.
- g.* As the English *g* in *go*, except at the end of a syllable when preceded by another consonant (see § 10, *Obs. 2*). E. g. in the first case, where it has its original sound, *Gafse*, gift; *någon*, any.
- h.* As the English *h* in *he*; e. g. *Hus*, house; *Godhet*,

kindness; except when it stands before *j* and *v* (see § 11, Obs. 3).

- j.* Sounded a little harder than the vowel *i*; e. g. *jag*, I; *ej*, not.
- k.* As in English, but is distinctly sounded before *n*; e. g. *Knä*, knee; *knytta*, to tie.
- l.* As in English; e. g. *Lif*, life; *blott*, only.
- m.* As in English; e. g. *Menska*, man; *Kam*, comb.
- n.* As in English; e. g. *när*, when; *kan*, can.
- p.* As in English; e. g. *Landskap*, landscape; *pröfva*, to prove.
- q.* Sounded as *k*; e. g. *Qual*, agony; *Qvinna*, woman.
This letter is always followed by the letter *v*.
- r.* Nearly as *r* in the English words *warm*, *her*; e. g. *Väder*, weather; *Regering*, government.
- s.* As the English *s* in *sound*; e. g. *Samtal*, conversation; *susa*, to purl.
- t.* As in English; e. g. *Tapperhet*, bravery; *titta*, to peep.
- v.* As in English; e. g. *Vagn*, wagon; *farväl*, farewell.
- x.* As the English *x* in *fix*; e. g. *Fixstjärna*, fixed star.

Observations.

§ 9. *Obs. 1.* When the letter *f* stands at the end of a word, it is always sounded like *v*; e. g. *gif*, give, *bref*, letter, pronounce *giv*, *brev*. When it is followed by the letter *v* it loses its sound entirely; e. g. *behöfva*, to need, *lefva*, to live, pronounce *behöva*, *leva*.

§ 10. *Obs. 2.* *G*, at the end of a syllable, when preceded by another consonant (except *n*), is generally sounded as *j*; e. g. *Talg*, tallow, *Vargskin*, wolfskin, pronounce *talj*, *varjskin*.

§ 11. *Obs. 3.* When the letter *h* stands before *j* and *v*, it loses its aspiration; e. g. *Hjelp*, help, *hvilken*, which, pronounce *jelp*, *vilken*.

§ 12. *Obs.* 4. In words derived from the Latin, when *t* is followed by a vowel, it is generally sounded like *s*; e. g. *Portion*, portion, sound *porshon*.

§ 13. *Obs.* 5. Consonants must not be pronounced as double unless written so; e. g. *Hat*, hate, *vis*, wise, pronounce *hawt*, *vees*; but when doubled, they should always be sounded so; e. g. *Hatt*, hat, *viss*, certain.*

§ 14. SOUNDS OF COMBINED CONSONANTS.

ch occurs only in foreign words and proper names, and is pronounced before the hard vowels (and at the end of words) as *k*, before the soft as *tj*; e. g. *Charon*, *China*, pronounce *karon*, *tjina* (cawron, cheenah).

ck. Sounded as *ck* in English; e. g. *Ackt*, purpose; *icke*, not.

ff. When *ff* occurs, each letter is distinctly sounded; e. g. *Räffel*, rifle; *Puffert*, pistol; &c.

tz does not occur in the Swedish language; if it be found, it is in words taken from other languages, and is then sounded as *ts*; the same may be said of *sz*.

Observations.

§ 15. *Obs.* 1. In all cases not noticed above, when two or more consonants come together, each is distinctly sounded.

* Herefrom must be excepted:—(a.) Such consonants as have a double sound in themselves, as *j*, *x*, and for the most part *m*; e. g. *ej*, not, *wax*, *wax*, *kom*, come, pronounce *komm*. (b.) When two consonants end a syllable, the former commonly sounds double; e. g. *stark*, strong, *verk*, work, pronounce *starrk*, *verrk*. But here it requires some knowledge to tell which or how many letters originally belong to a syllable; e. g. *n* in *sänka*, to sink, is not doubled, because we spell *sän-ka*; but in *sänkning*, sinking, it is, because *n* and *k* here belong to the same syllable, as *sänk-ning*. (c.) The last consonant in a short syllable, as *n* and *d* in *gifven*, *hatad*, given, hated. (d.) The letter *n*, when the last in a short syllable, is doubled, as in *han*, he, *hon*, she, *din*, thy, *Man*, man; &c.

§ 16. *Obs. 2.* *Th* has lost its original sound in the Swedish language ; when it occurs, it is sounded as *t* alone.

ACCENT.

§ 17. In regard to the stress laid on a particular syllable in a word, the following general rules should be attended to. Monosyllabic words, ending with a double consonant, or with a consonant that has a double sound, or with two consonants, of which the former sounds double (see note (*b.*), p. 5), are pronounced short ; e. g. *Skinn*, skin ; *lam*, lame ; *Mark*, field ; &c. The others, as well as those ending with a vowel, long ; e. g. *Ek*, oak ; *tog*, took ; *gå*, go ; *se*, see ; &c. Here it must be observed, that, to monosyllabics in *n* must, in order to have the long sound, be added the article *en*, neut. *et*, and also the numeral *en*, one, which last, for the sake of distinction, ends in the neuter gender with *tt* (*ett*).

All that can be said farther is, that the accent falls commonly upon the most important syllable, or that part of the word which is the invariable root ; but this is best acquired by hearing a Swede pronounce.

CHAPTER III.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

§ 18. *Obs. 1.* Formerly the Swedish text was very similar to that of the present Danish ; but now all Swedish books are printed in the Latin characters (those which are employed in the English). The Swedish current hand is the same as the English.

§ 19. *Obs. 2.* The capital letters are used in all cases in which they are used in English, excepting that the pronoun of the first person, *jag*, is usually written without a capital, if not commencing a sentence. Further, in Swedish, all nouns, and all words used as nouns, begin with a capital letter, as also all pronouns denoting a person addressed. E. g. *Manden*, the man; *Spisan*, the cat; *Du*, thou.

CHAPTER IV.

ARTICLE.

§ 20. THERE are two articles in Swedish, viz. the definite, and the indefinite.

§ 21. The indefinite is *en*, a or an, for the masculine and feminine genders, and *ett*, a, for the neuter; e. g. *en Konung*, a king; *en Drottning*, a queen; *ett Ting*, a court held in the country.

§ 22. The definite state is also expressed by *en* and *ett*; but in this case the article is added to the noun; e. g. *Konungen*, the king; *Drottningen*, the queen; *Tinget*, the court.

PECULIARITIES OF THE ARTICLES.

§ 23. I. If the noun ends with a vowel, then only *n* or *t* is added to make it definite; e. g. *Hustru*, wife; *Arbete*, work; definite, *Hustrun*, *Arbetet*, not *Hustruen*, *Arbeteet*.*

§ 24. II. Such nouns as end with *an* and *en*, and have no plural, do not admit the addition of the definite article; e. g. *Fruktan*, fear; *Borgen*, security; &c.

* From this rule must be excepted words of the third declension ending with *i*, and nouns of that declension adopted from foreign languages; as also monosyllabic nouns of the fourth declension; e. g. *Knä*, knee; *Bi*, bee; definite, *Knäet*, *Biet*.

§ 25. The *e* of the definite article is also generally left out, when the word ends with *el* or *er*, and is not monosyllabic; e. g. *Mantel*, mantle; *Hunger*, hunger; definite, *Manteln*, *Hungern*.*

§ 26. III. The article *en*, neut. *et*, has an obsolete plural, *ene* or *ena*; as, *små ena*, little ones; and although it is no longer used by itself in writing, it is constantly added to plural nouns to make them definite, when, however, only the termination *ne*, or *na*, is retained; e. g. *Konungarne*, not *Könungarene*, the kings; *Bönorna*, not *Bönorena*, the beans.†

§ 27. IV. The adjectives have all a definite termination, namely, *e* or *a*, added to the positive degree, as *glade* or *glada*; and an *e* (the comparative degree has *e* before) to the superlative, as *gladaste*, gen. *gladastes*; thus the positive singular in the definite state is the same as the positive plural, which the context must distinguish, as also whether the adjective stands in the singular or plural, which, when definite, are always alike. For instance, *store Konung*, great king; *store Konungar*, great kings; *store Konungar finnas*, great kings are found. Here *store* is used three different ways; the first is definite singular, the second, definite plural, and the third is a simple plural.

§ 28. V. Of the pronouns, none partakes so much of the nature of an article as *den*, neut. *det*; for, besides always making the following adjective definite, it also, when used as a pronoun (signifying *that* or *that very*) places the substantive ‡ in the definite state; e. g. *jag har den Boken*, I

* Except those of the fifth declension, which retain the *e* of the article, both in singular and plural, but throw away the *e* of their own termination; e. g. *Hagel*, hail; definite, *Haglet*, not *Hagelt* or *Hagelet*.

† Nouns of the fifth declension (except those ending with *are*) are here an exception; as they leave out the *e* or *a* final of the plural article, retaining only *en* to make them definite in the plural; e. g. *Hagel*, hail, *Ben*, bone; plural definite, *Haglen*, *Benen*, not *Hagelena*, *Benna*.

‡ Except proper names, and sometimes words denoting the affections of the mind (when used emphatically); e. g. *Hat*, hate, *Karlek*, love, &c.

have that book. But it is often used as a mere demonstrative particle, when it leaves the substantive in the indefinite state ; e. g. *den Skilnad som är*, the difference which is ; and it then answers to *the* in the English.

It must also be observed here, that *denne*, this, when used more demonstratively (signifying the same as *denhär*, this very), always requires the following substantive to be definite ; thus, *denna Boken*, means, this (very) book ; *denna Bok*, simply, this book.

CHAPTER V.

NOUN.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

§ 29. NOUNS in Swedish are of the masculine, feminine, or neuter gender. There are two numbers, singular and plural ; and six cases, viz. nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative, and ablative.

GENDER OF SWEDISH NOUNS.

§ 30. The different genders in Swedish have no fixed characteristics. They seem, however, as if the declension nearest decided them ; thus, all nouns of the first are feminine ; all of the fourth and fifth, neuter. Whether nouns of the second and third declension, be masculine or feminine is not easily ascertained ; but as the same article (*en*) is applied to both, we might admit of a common gender by the introduction of *den* (that or it) for *han* and *hon* (he and she).

DECLENSION OF SWEDISH NOUNS.

§ 31. The variation of nouns in Swedish may be best classified under five declensions, which are distinguished by their terminations in the plural.

§ 32. The cases are expressed by the context or by particles. One only is inflected, viz. the genitive, which is formed by adding an *s* to the nominative; as, *Ring*, gen. *Rings*. The particles thus used are *af*, of; *åt*, to; *från*, from.

First Declension, Plural in or.

§ 33. Nouns of this declension end with *a* in the singular, which is left out in the plural, and are all feminine.

Ex. : *Penna*, pen.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>Penna.</i>	N.	<i>Pennor.</i>
G.	<i>Pennas.</i>	G.	<i>Pennors.</i>
D. A.	} <i>Penna.</i>	D. A.	} <i>Pennor.</i>
V. & A.		V. & A.	

Second Declension, Plural in ar.

§ 34. To nouns of this declension belong those of different terminations in the singular, and are either masculine or feminine. (See § 38, *Obs.* 1.)

Ex. of Masc. : *Konung*, king.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>Konung.</i>	N.	<i>Konungar.</i>
G.	<i>Konungs.</i>	G.	<i>Konungars.</i>
D. A.	} <i>Konung.</i>	D. A.	} <i>Konungar.</i>
V. & A.		V. & A.	

Ex. of Fem. : *Själ*, soul.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>Själ.</i>	N.	<i>Själar.</i>
G.	<i>Själs.</i>	G.	<i>Sjäalars.</i>
D. A.	} <i>Själ.</i>	D. A.	} <i>Själar.</i>
V. & A.		V. & A.	

Third Declension, Plural in er.

§ 35. Nouns of this declension are also variously terminated in the singular, and are masculine or feminine. (See § 43, *Obs.* 6.)

Ex. of Masc. : *Planet*, planet.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>Planet.</i>	N.	<i>Planeter.</i>
G.	<i>Planets.</i>	G.	<i>Planeters.</i>
D. A.	} <i>Planet.</i>	D. A.	} <i>Planeter.</i>
V. & A.		V. & A.	

Ex. of Fem. : *Mark*, land, ground.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>Mark.</i>	N.	<i>Marker.</i>
G.	<i>Marks.</i>	G.	<i>Markers.</i>
D. A.	} <i>Mark.</i>	D. A.	} <i>Marker.</i>
V. & A.		V. & A.	

Fourth Declension.

§ 36. Nouns of this declension are all neuter, and terminate in the singular with a vowel, to which an *n* is added in the plural. (See § 44, *Obs.* 7.)

Ex. : *Hjerta*, heart.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>Hjerta.</i>	N.	<i>Hjertan.</i>
G.	<i>Hjertas.</i>	G.	<i>Hjertans.</i>
D. A.	} <i>Hjerta.</i>	D. A.	} <i>Hjertan.</i>
V. & A.		V. & A.	

Fifth Declension.

§ 37. Nouns of this declension, or such as are the same in the singular and the plural, are neuter,* and of different terminations. (See § 45, *Obs.* 8.)

* Except those ending in *are*, which are masculine ; e. g. *Bagare*, baker and bakers.

Ex.: *Rum*, room and rooms.

Singular.		Plural.	
N.	<i>Rum.</i>	N.	<i>Rum.</i>
G.	<i>Rums.</i>	G.	<i>Rums.</i>
D. A.	} <i>Rum.</i>	D. A.	} <i>Rum.</i>
V. & A.		V. & A.	

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NOUNS.

§ 38. *Obs.* 1. Some nouns are only used in the singular; as, *Hopp*, hope, *Talg*, tallow, *Hjelp*, help, and those ending in *an*, as *Längtan*, longing; others only in the plural; as, *Föräldrar*, parents, *Kläder*, cloths; and some have an irregular plural; as, *Gås*, goose, pl. *Gäss*; *Öga*, eye, pl. *Ögon*.

§ 39. *Obs.* 2. Nouns of the second declension, ending with *e* in the singular, leave out the *e* in the plural; e. g. *Påle*, pole, pl. *Pålar*; but all other vowels remain.

§ 40. *Obs.* 3. The plural termination *ar* suffers no contraction, though the noun ends with a vowel; e. g. *Sky*, sky, pl. *Skyar*; *Å*, river, pl. *Åar*; *Ö*, island, pl. *Öer*.

§ 41. *Obs.* 4. In the singular number, if the letter preceding the last in a word of this declension be a vowel, then that vowel is left out in the plural; e. g. *Himmel*, heaven, pl. *Himlar*; *Afton*, evening, pl. *Aftnar*. But if the word be monosyllabic, the vowel must be retained; e. g. *Sten*, stone, pl. *Stenar*; *Dal*, dale, pl. *Dalar*.

§ 42. *Obs.* 5. In a few nouns belonging to this declension, the *o* in the singular is changed into *ö* in the plural; e. g. *Moder*, mother, pl. *Mödrar*; *Dotter*, daughter, pl. *Döttrar*.

§ 43. *Obs.* 6. If a noun of the third declension end in the singular with a vowel, *r* only is added in the plural; e. g. *Hustru*, wife, pl. *Hustrur*, not *Hustruer*; *Sko*, shoe, pl. *Skor*, not *Skoer*.* In some words of this declension,

* Nouns of the neuter gender (all of which end with *i*) are excepted from this rule; e. g. *Bryggeri*, brewery, pl. *Bryggerier*. Also words adopt-

also, the vowel in the singular is changed into another in the plural ; e. g. *Hand*, hand, pl. *Händer* ; *Fot*, foot, pl. *Fötter*.

§ 44. *Obs. 7.* If nouns of the fourth declension admit of the definite article in the plural (a few do not), they only add *a* (not *na*), as they terminate with *n* ; thus, we write *Klädena* (of *Kläde*, cloth, pl. *Kläden*), not *Klädenna*.

§ 45. *Obs. 8.* When nouns of the fifth declension, ending in *are*, are put in the definite state, they are inflected after the second (to which declension they might have been referred, if they had not been the same in singular and plural). The reason for it is this ; they seem to have a double singular, one with and one without the *e* final, of which the former is used when the word stands absolute, the latter, when it is joined to another noun, or to a proper name ; e. g. *Fiskare*, fisherman ; *Fiskerbåt*, fishing-boat ; *Skräddare*, tailor ; *Skräddar Lant*, Lant, the tailor. They follow in this the same rule as other uncompounded nouns ending with *e* ; thus, we say *en Herre*, a gentleman, but *Herr Lant*, Mr. Lant, and not *Herre Lant*. Now the plural number, if inflected after the absolute singular form *Fiskar*, *Skräddar*, must of course (see § 41, *Obs. 4*) be *Fiskrar*, *Skräddrar*, and definite *Fiskrarne*, *Skräddrarne*, which last is commonly used in speaking, but the indefinite state in the plural is the same as that of the singular ; e. g. *en Fiskare*, *många Fiskare*, many fishers.

§ 46. *Obs. 9.* A few nouns have a double termination in the plural, when the gender of the word must tell which is the original, and to what declension they should properly be referred ; thus, *Bräde (et)*, board, has in the plural *Bräden* and *Bräder*, and must be referred to the fourth declension ; *Man (en)*, man, husband, pl. *Männer* and *Män*,

ed from foreign languages, of whatever gender they may be, provided they belong to this declension ; e. g. *Akademie*, academy, pl. *Akademier* ; *Arme*, army, pl. *Armeer* ; &c.

to the third; *Tyg (et)*, stuff, pl. *Tyg* and *Tyger*, to the fifth; *Mil (en)*, mile, pl. *Milar* and *Mil*, to the second declension.

§ 47. *Obs. 10.* Nouns ending with *s* and *x* do not admit of the addition of *s* in the indefinite genitive case; as, *Is*, ice; *Prins*, prince; *Vax*, wax; we cannot write *Iss*, *Prinss*, *Vaxs*, nor do we ever use an apostrophe, as *Is's*, *Prins's*, *Vax's*, for this would indicate the absence of an *e*, and that the genitive was *Ises*, &c. It therefore remains the same as in the nominative case; as, *en Matros Skicklighet*, the ability of a sailor, not *Matross* or *Matros's*. But this genitive case is mostly avoided by construing the word with the particle *af*; as, *Skönheten af en Vers*, the beauty of a verse; *Tjockheten af en Is*, the thickness of an ice; instead of *en Vers Skönhet*, *en Is Tjockhet*.

§ 48. *Obs. 11.* When nouns denoting quantity, number, weight, and measure are placed before other substantives, as descriptive of them, it is seldom necessary in the Swedish language that the particle *af* should be expressed; thus, we speak and write correctly, *en hop Folk*, a crowd of people; *et dussin Knappar*, a dozen of buttons; *et par Skor*, a pair of shoes; *en tunna Öl*, a barrel of beer; *et stycke Land*, a piece of land; *et glas Vin*, a glass of wine.*

§ 49. *Obs. 12.* A few nouns in the Swedish, as well as in the English, are used collectively in the singular, although they have a plural; e. g. *fånga Fisk*, to catch fish, not *Fiskar*; *tre Fot lång*, three feet long, not *Fötter*; *hundra tusen-Man*, hundred thousand men, not *Män*.

* If the substantive, so described, stands in the definite state, we always find the particle expressed; e. g. *et glas af Vinet*, one glass of the wine.

CHAPTER VI.

ADJECTIVE.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

§ 50. ADJECTIVES in Swedish are varied in two general ways, viz. by comparison and by declension. These variations are both made by the addition of one or more letters to the original simple form.

COMPARISON.

§ 51. There are in Swedish, as in English, three degrees of comparison; the positive, comparative, and superlative. All adjectives may be compared, whose sense will admit of comparison.

§ 52. The regular variation of adjectives in comparison is effected by adding *are* to the simple form for the comparative degree, and *ast* for the superlative; * e. g.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Blöt</i> , soft,	<i>blötare</i> , softer,	<i>blötast</i> , softest.
<i>Vis</i> , wise,	<i>visare</i> , wiser,	<i>visast</i> , wisest.
<i>Ljuf</i> , sweet,	<i>ljufvare</i> , sweeter,	<i>ljufvast</i> , sweetest.
<i>Grön</i> , green,	<i>grönare</i> , greener,	<i>grönast</i> , greenest.

§ 53. When adjectives end in *al*, *el*, *en*, or *er*, the *a* or the *e* in these syllables is frequently dropped for the sake of euphony; e. g. *gammal*, old, comp. *gamlare*, not *gammalare*; *dubbel*, double, comp. *dubblare*, not *dubbelare*; &c.

§ 54. Some adjectives change the vowel in the comparisons; e. g. *lång*, long, *långre*, *långst*, not *långre*, *långst*; *ung*, young, *yngre*, *yngst*, not *ungre*, *ungst*. Others have lost their positive degree, which may be more or less

* A few leave out the *a*, retaining only *re* and *st*; e. g. *hög*, high, *högre*, *högst*, not *högare*, *högast*.

traced in other languages of the same origin; thus, for instance, *äldre*, *äldst*, older, oldest, have no positive degree in the Swedish, &c.

§ 55. Several adjectives exhibit irregular forms of comparison; e. g.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
<i>Lille</i> , little,	<i>mindre</i> , less,	<i>minst</i> , least.
<i>God</i> , good,	<i>bättre</i> , better,	<i>bäst</i> , best.
<i>Ond</i> , bad,	<i>värre</i> , worse,	<i>värst</i> , worst.
<i>Hög</i> , high,	<i>högre</i> , higher,	<i>högst</i> , highest.

DECLENSION.

§ 56. Adjectives are in Swedish declined in the genitive case, by adding an *s* to the nominative; e. g. *glad*, *glad*, gen. *glads*, comp. *gladares*. The superlative degree does not admit of an absolute or indefinite genitive case; we cannot say *gladasts*; and if we say *gladastes*, we speak definitely. When adjectives end in *s*, they admit of an absolute or indefinite genitive case only in the comparative degree, as *visares*. *Vis's* is as improper as *visasts*.

§ 57. Adjectives have three genders, of which the masculine and feminine singular are always the same; as, *glad Man*, glad man, *glad Moder*, glad mother; but the neuter is formed by adding a *t*, as *gladt Folk*, unless the word ends with *t* or *en*. In the former case it is the same through all the genders; as, *fast*, strong, *salt*, salt; in the latter, *en* is changed into *et*; as, *liten*, neut. *litet*. (See § 62, *Obs.* 3.)

§ 58. The plural number is formed by adding *e* or *a* to the positive singular; as, *glad*, pl. *glade* or *glada*.* The comparative and superlative degrees are the same in both

* *E* was formerly meant for the masculine gender only, as *a* is still for the feminine and neuter; but in later times *a* is (with a few exceptions) used as well for the masculine as for the other two genders, just as euphony requires.

numbers ; as, *vis*, pl. *vise* or *visa*, comp. *visare*, superl. *visast*.

§ 59. Adjectives ending with *a* are through all the genders the same both in the singular and plural ; as, *bra*, good, *ringa*, poor, *stilla*, quiet, &c.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ADJECTIVES.

§ 60. *Obs. 1.* Such adjectives as do not admit of a regular comparison express the comparative and superlative degrees by *mer* and *mäst*, more, most ; or *mindre* and *minst*, less, least. Of this kind are chiefly all ending with *ad* (except *glad*), and such as are formed of proper names, all of which end in *sk* ; as, *platonisk*, Platonic ; *romersk*, Roman ; we cannot say *platoniskare*, *romerskast*, &c.

§ 61. *Obs. 2.* As the superlative does not, strictly speaking, imply the highest degree, but only a degree beyond the comparative, we put before it the particle *aldra*, very, when we wish to raise it still more in signification ; as, *det aldraminste*, the very least ; *aldraödmjukaste*, very humblest ; &c.

§ 62. *Obs. 3.* Adjectives ending with *en* change that termination into *et* in the neuter gender, except the five following monosyllabics : *gen*, short ; *klen*, slender ; *len*, soft ; *ren*, clean ; *sen*, late ; which there add a *t* ; as, *gent*, *klent*, *lent*, *rent*, *sent*. And of such adjectives as end with *t* (which it has elsewhere been stated remain the same through all the genders), the following nine (also monosyllabics) form an exception ; e. g. *fet*, fat ; *flat*, level ; *het*, hot ; *hvit*, white ; *lat*, idle ; *rät*, straight ; *slät*, smooth ; *söt*, sweet ; *vät*, wet. These end the neuter gender with *tt* ; as, *fett*, *flatt*, *hett*, *hvitt*, *latt*, *rätt*, *slätt*, *sött*, *vätt*.

§ 63. *Obs. 4.* As adjectives, when placed in the definite state, are the same in all genders, except that the vowels *e* and *a* vary in the positive degree (see § 27), the neuter termination *t* is then always left out ; as, *det höga hus*, the lofty house, not *det högta hus* (after the indefinite *högt*).

The same is to be observed in the plural number, whether the adjective be definite or indefinite.

§ 64. *Obs. 5.* *Liten*, neut. *litet*, little, is irregular in the definite state, as well as in the comparisons (see § 49). For the plural number, which *liten* has not, we use a quite different word, viz. *små*, small, which is also irregular in the comparisons, viz. *smärre*, *smärst*, not *småare*, *småast*.

§ 65. *Obs. 6.* When an adjective is formed from two other adjectives, as *blekgul*, pale yellow (from *blek*, pale, and *gul*, yellow), the latter only is inflected; thus, in the genitive case we say *blekguls*, not *bleksguls*.

FORM AND POSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 66. As to the place of an adjective, when joined to a substantive, the Swedish language acknowledges precisely the same rules as the Danish; e. g. *en stor Dag*, a great day; *långa Armer*, long arms; *Mannen är lycklig*, the man is happy; *lycklig är den Man*, happy is the man; *Alexander den Store*, Alexander the Great; *den store Alexander*, the great Alexander; and it is the same when adjectives are explained as participles; e. g. *en Sak ryslig at se på*, a thing horrible to look at; &c.

§ 67. An adjective (pronoun or participle used as an adjective) agrees with its substantive in gender and number; e. g. *stor Man*, great man; *stort Hus*, great house; *stora Hattar*, great hats; *min Syster*, my sister; *mitt Hus*, my house; *en älskad Moder*, a beloved mother; *et älskadt Barn*, a beloved child; &c. But not so in the cases; in the nominative they are always alike; but if the substantive stands in the genitive case, with its adjective before it, the substantive only is so inflected; e. g. *en stor Mans Hatt*, the hat of a great man, not *en stors Mans Hatt*; and definitely *stora Mannens Hatt*, not *storas*, &c.

§ 68. If an adjective be joined to a proper name, as expressive of its rank, order, or qualifications, as *Gustaf Adolf*

den tappre, Gustavus Adolphus the brave, and the context requires that name to be in the genitive case, then the adjective only is so inflected; as, *Gustaf den förstes Verk*, the work of Gustavus the First, not *Gustafs den förstes*; and such adjectives being always preceded by the pronoun, or rather demonstrative particle, *den*, are always definite.

§ 69. When an adjective stands absolute, or without its substantive, it may also be inflected in the genitive case; as, *en stors*, a great one's, and definitely *den storas*, pl. *de storas*, the great ones'.*

§ 70. If two or more substantives in the singular require a verb to be plural, the following adjective is also placed in the plural; e. g. *Handen, Fingret, och Ringen voro stora*, the hand, the finger, and the ring, were great, not *stor*; but if the verb remains in the singular, the adjective remains there also; e. g. *Handen, Fingret, och sjelfva Ringen var stor*, the hand, the finger, and the ring itself was great; not *stora*, unless we say *voru*.

§ 71. An adjective is placed in the definite state without its substantive being so, — 1st. After the definite pronouns; e. g. *du vise Man*, thou wise man; *din stora Stad*, thy great city; not *du vis Man*, *din stor Stad*, except after *den* and *denne*, which, chiefly when signifying *dender* and *denhär*, require the substantive also to be definite (see § 28). The word *egen*, neut. *eget*, occurs, used both definite and indefinite, after a definite pronoun; we may say, *min egna Vän*, and *min egen Vän*, my own friend, and although *egna* is grammatically correct, yet daily use and universal custom have made *egen* more common and more correct.

2d. After the interjections, they may be expressed or not; e. g. *O! store Konung*, great king; *Ack! lyckliga Dag*, happy day; except when the indefinite article stands between; e. g. *O! en stor Konung*, *Ack! en lycklig Dag*,

* This construction is seldom met with when the adjective is indefinite.

or when a pronoun follows after the adjective and separates it from its substantive; e. g. *Ack! lycklig du Konung; Ack! säll den Konung, som, &c.*, O, happy the king, who, &c.

3d. When a noun (pronoun or participle), that belongs to the same sentence, precedes it in the genitive case; e. g. *Konungens vackra Stad*, the king's beautiful city; *en annans goda Hatt*, the good hat of another; *den simmandes hvita Arm*, the white arm of the swimming (man); not *vacker, god, hvit*. This relates also to the definite numerals, when used as adjectives (see § 149, note).

§ 72. An adjective is indefinite, although its substantive be definite, when it is emphatically used as a predicate (and not preceded by *den*); thus, when we say in English, Great is the man, or The man is great, the Swedish has it, *stor är Mannen*, and *Mannen är stor*; and this, whether they stand close to each other, or are separated by one or more intervening words; as, *Huset, som synes på Afstånd, han vara stort*, the house, which is seen at a distance, may be great.

§ 73. An adjective agrees with its substantive in all other cases, as well as in those mentioned above.

CHAPTER VII.

PRONOUN.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

§ 74. THERE are two general classes of pronouns in Swedish, as in Danish, viz. substantive and adjective. Besides this, every pronoun is in itself either definite or indefinite, which best appears from the power it has on the adjectives in the definite state, whilst the indefinite leaves the adjectives also indefinite. The definite are chiefly the per-

sonal, possessive, and demonstrative pronouns; of indefinite pronouns, some are substantive and some adjective.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

§ 75. In Swedish, as in Danish, there is a peculiar pronoun for each person, and the pronouns of the first and second persons are of the same form for every gender, that of the third alone being varied for the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders in the singular, while its form is the same for all the genders in the plural.

§ 76. The pronoun of the first person is declined as follows:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>jag.</i>	N.	<i>vi.</i>
D. A.	} <i>mig.</i>	G.	<i>vores.</i>
V. & A.		D. A.	} <i>oss.</i>
		V. & A.	

§ 77. The pronoun of the second person is declined as follows:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>du.</i>	N.	<i>I.</i>
D. & A.	<i>dig.</i>	G.	<i>eders.</i>
V.	<i>du.</i>	D. & A.	<i>eder or jer.</i>
A.	<i>dig.</i>	V.	<i>I.</i>
		A.	<i>eder.</i>

§ 78. The pronoun of the third person is declined as follows:—

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. <i>han.</i>	N. <i>hon.</i>	N. <i>det.</i>
G. <i>hans.</i>	G. <i>hennes.</i>	G. <i>dess.</i>
D. & A. <i>ham.</i>	D. & A. <i>henne.</i>	D. A. } <i>det.</i>
V. <i>han.</i>	V. <i>hon.</i>	V. & A. }
A. <i>ham.</i>	A. <i>henne.</i>	

Plural for the three Genders.

N. *de.* G. *deres.* D. & A. *dem.* V. *de.* A. *dem.*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 79. The possessive pronouns are : —

First Person.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>min</i> , neut. <i>mitt</i> .	<i>mine</i> or <i>mina</i> .
<i>vår</i> , neut. <i>vårt</i> .	<i>våre</i> or <i>våra</i> .

Second Person.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>din</i> , neut. <i>ditt</i> .	<i>dine</i> or <i>dina</i> .
<i>eder</i> , neut. <i>edert</i> .	<i>edre</i> or <i>edra</i> .

Third Person.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>sin</i> , neut. <i>sitt</i> .	<i>sine</i> or <i>sina</i> .

Example : — *han tog sin Hatt*, he took his (own) hat ;
han tog hans Hatt, he took his (another's) hat ; *de toge sina Hatter*, they took their hats.*

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 80. The demonstrative pronouns are : —

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>den</i> , neut. <i>det</i> .	N. <i>de</i>
G. <i>dens</i> , “ <i>dets</i> .	G. <i>deres</i> .
D. A. } <i>den</i> , “ <i>det</i> .	D. & A. <i>dem</i> .
V. & A. }	V. <i>de</i> .
	A. <i>dem</i> .

* There are some who never use *sin* and *sina*, when the preceding noun or pronoun to which it refers stands in the plural ; but always, in that case, *deras* ; e. g. *de toge deras Hatter*, they took their hats ; *de ålska deras (sitt) Barn*, they love their child.

Singular.

N.	<i>denne or denna, neut. detta.</i>
G.	<i>dennes or dennas, neut. dettas.</i>
D. A.	} <i>denne or denna, neut. detta.</i>
V. & A.	

Plural.

N.	<i>desse or dessa.</i>
G.	<i>dessas.</i>
D. A.	} <i>desse or dessa.</i>
V. & A.	

Singular.

<i>andre or andra.</i>
G. <i>andras.</i>

Plural.

<i>andre or andra.</i>
G. <i>andras.</i>

§ 81. The singular of this pronoun (as well as *sjelf*) is the same as the plural, which, if not made definite by *de*, leaves the following substantive in the indefinite state; e. g. *andra Hattar*, or *de andra Hattarne*, other hats, the other hats. This latter observation, however, does not relate to *sjelf*, which, when used as an adjective pronoun, always places its substantive in the definite state; we cannot say, *sjelfva Hattar*, but *sjelfva Hattarne*, the very hats.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 82. The relative pronouns are : —

Singular.

N. <i>hvilken, neut. hvilket.</i>
G. <i>hvilkens, " hvilkets.</i>

Plural.

N. <i>hvilke or hvilka.</i>
G. <i>hvilkas.</i>

This pronoun is also used as interrogative.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 83. The interrogative pronouns are : —

Singular.

N. <i>ho or hvem, neut. hvad.</i>
G. <i>hvems, neut. hvems.</i>

Plural.

N. <i>ho or hvem.</i>
G. <i>hvems.</i>

§ 84. *Som*, the common subjunctive pronoun, answers to who, which, and that. It is used both after persons and things, and never begins a sentence.

§ 85. *Hvar*, neut. *hvar*, every, gen. *hvars*; this genitive, when not compounded, answers to whose.

§ 86. *Man* is the impersonal pronoun, commonly translated as one or we; e. g. *man kan ej*, one cannot; *hvad skall man göra?* what shall we do?

The rest of the pronouns are easily learned by practice; and such as are compounded are generally inflected as when single; thus the neuter gender of *hvarannan*, every other, is *hvartannat*; the genitive case of *hvarochen*, every one, is *hvarochens*.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRONOUNS.

§ 87. *Obs. 1.* The personal pronoun *du*, thou, is much more used in the Swedish language than it is in the English; man and wife always address each other by that name; parents use it when speaking to their children, and intimate friends in speaking to each other.*

§ 88. *Obs. 2.* In common conversation we pronounce the words *mig*, *dig*, *sig*, as if they were written *mej*, *dej*, *sej*, and this is so generally the case, that, in order to speak like others, we are obliged to conform to it. But in oratorical delivery this mode of pronouncing must be carefully avoided.

§ 89. *Obs. 3.* Before the second person plural (*I*) custom has put an *n* (*ni*), which letter is the characteristic of that person in all verbs; as, *haten*, *hafven*, *var den*; and, being used in questions, the final *n* of the verb seems insensibly to have fallen in with the personal pronoun; as, *hafveni* instead of *hafven I*; and thus, probably, was *ni*

* For *tu*, *tin*, *then*, and *thenne*, which mode of spelling occurs in the Bible and the code of civil laws, we now write *du*, *din*, *den*, *denne*.

brought into use instead of *I*, and is now pretty generally admitted, not only in conversation, but even in writing.

§ 90. *Obs. 4.* *Du* (except in the before-mentioned cases) and *I* or *ni* are never used but when speaking to inferiors. We then address a boy or girl as *du*, and a man or woman as *ni*. When we write or speak to superiors, or such as we owe respect or wish to be polite to, we use the words, *Herre*, sir; *Fru*, madam; *Fröken*, *Mansell*, *Jungfru*,* miss, &c.; which are then (except those that end with *n*, as *Baron*, and also the word *Mamsell*) put in the definite state; as, *vill Herren gå?*† do you wish to go, sir? *har Fru sett det?* have you seen it, madam? but, *vill Fröken gå?* *har Mamsell sett det?* In the plural number all these complimentary words and titles are put in the definite state; as, *har Baronerna varit der?* have you been there, barons? *hurn må Damerna* (of *Dam*, lady)? how do you do, ladies? This relates also to the family names *Fader*, *Moder*, *Broder*, and *Syster*; as, *ha Systrana sett det?* have you seen it, sisters? but in the singular these must be indefinite; as, *har Syster* (not *Systren*) *sett det?* If, besides the words *Herre* and *Fru*, the title of the person is also mentioned (which in politer addresses always is observed), then these words remain in the indefinite state, but the title is placed in the definite; as, *vill Fru Majorskan komma?* not *Frun*; and in this case the final *e* of the word *Herre* is, as before stated (see § 45, *Obs. 8*), always omitted; as, *vill Herr Majoren komma?* &c.

§ 91. *Obs. 5.* *Honom* (of *han*), *henne* (of *hon*), and *det*, suffer a strange contraction in common speaking. Instead of saying *honom*, they only add an *n* to the preced-

* We address a nobleman's daughter as *Fröken*; a gentleman's daughter as *Mamsell*; and one of the third class as *Jungfru*, which signifies virgin or maid.

† The word *Herre* is (in the definite state) pronounced *Hern*, and even frequently written so.

ing word ; e. g. *har du sett'n*, for *har du sett honom* ; and instead of *henne* and *det*, they add in the same manner *na* and *t* ; e. g. *se'na*, for *se henne* ; *se på't*, for *se på det* ; but these abbreviations, though too commonly used in familiar conversation, are far from being elegant, and ought to be avoided as much as possible.

§ 92. *Obs. 6.* *Vårs* is an obsolete genitive sing. of *vår*, and occurs only in the Scriptures. *Eders*, the gen. sing. of *eder*, is used before titles ; as, *Eders Nåd*, your grace ; *Eders Höghet*, your highness ; *Eders Kungliga Majestät*, your royal majesty. As *I* or *ni* can never be used but when they are rendered in the nominative, or rather vocative case, the word *Eder* supplies the other cases, and is then always contracted into *Er*. We cannot say, *jag gaf det åt ni*, *jag har sett I*, but *jag gaf det åt er*, I gave it to you, *jag har sett er*, I have seen you. The same contraction we find even when *Eder* is used as an adjective ; as, *Er son är stor*, your son is great ; and in the neuter gender, *är det Ert Barn?* is it your child ?

§ 93. *Obs. 7.* Although the pronoun *sin*, neut. *sitt*, is used as an adjective, it never occurs in the nominative case. We cannot say, *Han och sin Far* (contr. for *Fader*) *komma* ; *Han sade at sin Mor* (contr. for *Moder*) *är hemma* ; but *Han och hans Far kom*, he and his father came ; *Han sade at hans Mor var hemma*, he said that his mother is at home.

§ 94. *Obs. 8.* The indefinite pronoun *någon*, any, is in the neuter gender *något*, and in the plural *någre* or *några*, gen. *någras*. *Ingen*, no or none, is in the neuter *intet*, pl. *inga*. *Intet* is in common conversation frequently used for *ej* or *icke* ; as, *jag han det intet (ej)*, I have it not ; but we cannot with propriety so use it in writing.

§ 95. *Obs. 9.* The demonstrative pronoun *den*, that, is sometimes used as a relative (for *som* or *hvilken*), when the preceding noun is indefinite ; we may say, *En Väg, den*

jag kan gå, a road that I can go ; but not (it seems), *Vägen den jag kan gå* ; for *Vägen*, being definite already (and we may resolve it into *den Väg*), needs no further definition, and we therefore write, *Vägen, som jag kan gå*.

§ 96. *Obs.* 10. *Hvilken*, when used either in questions, or as a relative, must agree in gender and number with the noun to which it refers ; e. g. *hvilken (Man) såg du ?* which (man) did you see ? *hvilket (Hus) vil du se ?* what (house) will you see ? and in the genitive case, *hvilkens (hvilken Mans) är det ?* *hvilkets (hvilket Sällskaps) är det ?* to what company does it belong ? *han söker den Lön, hvilken han vet sig förtjena*, he seeks the reward which he is conscious he deserves ; *han fruktar för Hafvet hvilket han tror vara farligt*, he fears the sea, which he believes to be dangerous.

§ 97. *Obs.* 11. The pronoun *hvad*, what, is often (chiefly in questions) followed by the particle *för* ; e. g. *hvad för Fisk ?* what kind of fish ? *hvad för en Man ?* what man ? But this is not to be admitted in classical writing.

CHAPTER VIII.

VERBS.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

§ 98. SWEDISH verbs, like the verbs in Danish, are either transitive or intransitive. Transitive verbs are those which necessarily suppose some object on which they may operate ; intransitive verbs are those which require no such object ; e. g. *besitta*, to possess, is a transitive verb, since it requires an object, something to be possessed ; but *sofva*, to sleep, is intransitive, for we cannot sleep any thing.

§ 99. Reflexive verbs in Swedish are so called because

the thing expressed by the verb falls back, as it were, upon the subject; e. g. *jag älskar mig*, I love myself.

§ 100. Verbs are either simple or compound. Compound verbs are formed by joining particles to the simple verbs; e. g. *utföra*, to export, is compounded of the simple verb *föra*, to carry, and *ut*, out.

§ 101. Swedish verbs, like Danish, are varied by means of voice, mode, tense, number, and person.

§ 102. The voices are as in Danish.

§ 103. There are five modes, the infinitive, indicative, potential, optative, and imperative. Besides, there are two participles, the present and perfect.

§ 104. There are three tenses in the infinitive mode, viz. the present, perfect, and future; five in the indicative, viz. the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and future; and one, the present, in the imperative and optative modes.

§ 105. There are two numbers, the singular and plural. The distinction of number belongs to all the tenses of the verb, except those of the infinitive.

§ 106. There are three persons to each number, corresponding with the personal pronouns, viz. the first, second, and third.

§ 107. In Swedish, as in Danish, many of the verbs are irregular in their conjugation. These irregularities bear a considerable similarity to the irregularities of Danish verbs. Regular verbs are conjugated by mere changes of termination, and the aid of auxiliary verbs; irregular verbs exhibit changes in the substantial part of their form.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

§ 108. The proper auxiliary verbs in Swedish are four in number, viz. *att hafva*, to have, *att vara*, to be, *att varda*, and *att blifva*, to become.*

* *Jag blifver* and *jag varder* are translated, *I be*, *I will be*, *I become*,

§ 109. The auxiliary verb *att hafva*, to have, is conjugated as follows : —

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Participles.</i>	
<i>Present.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	
<i>att hafva</i> , to have.		<i>hafvande</i> , having.	
<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Past.</i>	
<i>att hafva haft</i> , to have had.		<i>haft</i> , had.	
<i>Future.</i>			
<i>att skola hafva</i> , to be about to have.			
<i>Indicative.</i>			
<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
<i>jag hafver</i> or <i>har</i> , I have.		<i>jag hade</i> , I had.	
<i>du hafver</i> or <i>har</i> , thou hast.		<i>du hade</i> , thou hadst.	
<i>han, hon, det hafver</i> or <i>har</i> , he, she, it has.		<i>han hade</i> , he had.	
<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>vi hafva</i> , we have.		<i>vi hade</i> , we had.	
<i>I hafven</i> , you have.		<i>I hadn</i> , you had.	
<i>de hafva</i> , they have.		<i>de hade</i> , they had.	
<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
<i>jag har haft</i> , I have had.		<i>jag hade haft</i> , I had had.	

I grow, according as the meaning of the sentence may require ; e. g. *om jag blifver hemma*, if I be at home ; *han varder kommande*, he will be coming ; *han vardt stor*, he became great ; *han blef fet*, he grew fat, &c. The verb *blifver* may also denote to remain ; e. g. *jag blifver här*, I remain here ; but practice will soon teach the different uses and significations of these verbs.

First Future.

*Singular.**jag skall hafva*, I shall have.*du skall hafva*, thou shalt have.*han skall hafva*, he shall have.*Plural.**vi skola hafva*, we shall have.*I skolen hafva*, you shall have.*de skola hafva*, they shall have.

Second Future.

*Singular.**jag skulle hafva*, I should have.*du skulle hafva*, thou shouldst have.*han skulle hafva*, he should have.*Plural.**vi skulle hafva*, we should have.*I skullen hafva*, you should have.*de skulle hafva*, they should have.*Potential.**Present.**Singular.**jag må hafva*, I may have.*du må hafva*, thou mayst have.*han må hafva*, he may have.*Plural.**vi måga hafva*, we may have.*I mågen hafva*, you may have.*de måga hafva*, they may have.*Imperfect.**Singular.**jag måtte hafva*, I might have.*du måtte hafva*, thou mightst have.*han måtte hafva*, he might have.*Plural.**vi måtte hafva*, we might have.*I måtten hafva*, you might have.*de måtte hafva*, they might have.

Perfect.

Singular.

jag må hafva haft, I may
have had.

Pluperfect.

Singular.

jag måtte hafva haft, I might
have had.

Optative.

Singular.

hafve jag, may I have.
hafve du, may thou have.
hafve han, may he have.

Plural.

hafvom vi, may we have.
hafven I, may you have.
hafve de, may they have.

Imperative.

Singular.

haf du, have thou.
hafve han or *lät honom haf-*
va, let him have.

Plural.

lät oss hafva, let us have.
haf I or *hafven I*, have you.
lät dem hafva, let them have.

§ 110. The auxiliary verb *att vara*, to be, is conjugated as follows : —

Infinitive.

Present.

att vara, to be.

Participles.

Present.

varande, being.

Perfect.

att hafva varit, to have been.

Past.

varit, been.

Future.

att skola vara, to be about to
be.

Indicative.

Present.

Singular.

jag är, I am.
du är, thou art.
han är, he is.

Imperfect.

Singular.

jag var, I was.
du var, thou wast.
han var, he was.

*Plural.**vi äro, we are.**I ären, you are.**de äro, they are.**Plural.**vi voro, we were.**I voren, you were.**de voro, they were.**Perfect.**Singular.**jag hafver or har varit, I have been.**Pluperfect.**Singular.**jag hade varit, I had been.**First Future.**Singular.**jag skall vara, I shall be.**Second Future.**Singular.**jag skulle vara, I should be.**Potential.**Present.**Singular.**jag må vara, I may be.**Imperfect.**Singular.**jag måtte vara, I might be.**Perfect.**Singular.**jag må hafva varit, I may have been.**Pluperfect.**Singular.**jag måtte hafva varit, I might have been.**Optative.**Singular.**vare jag, may I be.**vare du, may thou be.**vare han, may he be.**Plural.**varom vi, may we be.**varen I, may you be.**vare de, may they be.**Imperative.**Singular.**var du, be thou.**lät honom vara or vare han,
let him be.**Plural.**lät oss vara, let us be.**var I or varen I, be you.**lät dem vara, let them be.*

§ 111. The auxiliary verbs *att varda* and *att blifva*, to become, are conjugated as follows : —

Infinitive.

Present.

att varda,* to become.

Perfect.

att vara vorden, to have become.

Future.

att skola varda, to be about to become.*Participles.*

Present.

vardande, becoming.

Past.

vorden, become.*Indicative.*

Present.

*Singular.**jag varder*, I become.*du varder*, thou becomest.*han varder*, he becomes.*Plural.**vi varda*, we become.*I varden*, you become.*de varda*, they become.

Imperfect.

*Singular.**jag vardt*, I became.*du vardt*, thou becamest.*han vardt*, he became.*Plural.**vi vordo*, we became.*I vorden*, you became.*de vordo*, they became.

Perfect.

*Singular.**jag är vorden*, I have become.

Pluperfect.

*Singular.**jag var vorden*, I had become.

First Future.

*Singular.**jag skall varda*, I shall become.

Second Future.

*Singular.**jag skulle varda*, I should become.

* *Blifva* is conjugated in the same manner as *varda*.

Potential.

Present.

*Singular.**jag må varda*, I may become.

Imperfect.

*Singular.**jag måtte varda*, I might become.

Perfect.

*Singular.**jag må vara vorden*, I may have become.

Pluperfect.

*Singular.**jag måtte vara vorden*, I might have become.*Optative.**Singular.**varde jag*, may I become.*varde du*, may thou become.*varde han*, may he become.*Plural.**vardom vi*, may we become.*var den I*, may you become.*varde de*, may they become.*Imperative.**Singular.**vard du*, become thou.*lät honom varda* or *varde han*, let him become.*Plural.**lät oss varda*, let us become.*vard I* or *var den I*, become you.*lät dem varda*, let them become.

REGULAR VERBS.

§ 112. The regular verbs are conjugated by a change of termination, and the aid of the auxiliary verbs.

The regular verb *att älska*, to love, is conjugated as follows : —

ACTIVE VOICE.

Infinitive.

Present.

att älska.

Perfect.

att hafva älskad.

Future.

*att skola älska.**Participles.*

Present.

älskande.

Past.

älskad.

*Indicative.**Present.**Singular.**jag älskar.**du älskar.**han älskar.**Plural.**vi älska.**I älsken.**de älska.**Perfect.**Singular.**jag hafver or har älskad.**First Future.**Singular.**jag skall älska.**Imperfect.**Singular.**jag älskade.**du älskade.**han älskade.**Plural.**vi älskade.**I älskaden.**de älskade.**Pluperfect.**Singular.**jag hade älskad.**Second Future.**Singular.**jag skulle älska.**Potential.**Present.**Singular.**jag må älska.**Perfect.**Singular.**jag må hafva älskad.**Optative.**Singular.**älske jag, du, han.**Plural.**älskom vi.**älsken I.**älske de.**Imperfect.**Singular.**jag måtte älska.**Pluperfect.**Singular.**jag måtte hafva älskad.**Imperative.**Singular.**älska du.**älska han or lät honom älska.**Plural.**lät oss älska.**älska I or älsken I.**lät dem älska.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

The active verbs are formed into passives by the addition of an *s*, in the following manner : —

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Participles.</i>	
Present.		Present.	
<i>att älskas.</i>		<i>älskandes.</i>	
Perfect.		Past.	
<i>att vara älskad.</i>		<i>älskad.</i>	
Future.			
<i>att skola älskas.</i>			
<i>Indicative.</i>			
Present.		Imperfect.	
Singular.		Singular.	
<i>jag älskas.</i>		<i>jag älskades.</i>	
Perfect.		Pluperfect.	
Singular.		Singular.	
<i>jag är älskad.</i>		<i>jag var älskad.</i>	
First Future.		Second Future.	
Singular.		Singular.	
<i>jag skall älskas.</i>		<i>jag skulle älskas.</i>	
<i>Potential.</i>			
Present.		Imperfect.	
Singular.		Singular.	
<i>jag må älskas.</i>		<i>jag måtte älskas.</i>	
Perfect.		Pluperfect.	
Singular.		Singular.	
<i>jag må vara älskad.</i>		<i>jag måtte vara älskad.</i>	
<i>Optative.</i>		<i>Imperative.</i>	
Singular.		Singular.	
<i>må or måtte jag, du, han älskas.</i>		<i>lät mig, dig, honom älskas.</i>	
Plural.		Plural.	
<i>må or måtte vi, I, de älskas.</i>		<i>lät oss, I, de älskas.</i>	

IRREGULAR VERBS.

§ 113. The irregular verbs, as before said, exhibit changes in the substantial part of their forms. The change of termination for the persons is the same as in the regular verbs. In Swedish, as well as in other languages, is found a considerable number of irregular verbs; as a specimen of the conjugation of these, I present the verb *att finna*, to find.

Infinitive.

Present.

att finna.

Perfect.

atta hafva funnit.

Future.

*att skola finna.**Participles.*

Present.

finnande.

Past.

*funnit.**Indicative.*

Present.

*Singular.**jag finner.**du finner.**han finner.**Plural.**vi finna.**I finnen.**de finna.*

Perfect.

*Singular.**jag hafver or har funnit.*

First Future.

*Singular.**jag skall finna.*

Imperfect.

*Singular.**jag fann.**du fann.**han fann.**Plural.**vi funno.**I funnen.**de funno.*

Pluperfect.

*Singular.**jag hade funnit.*

Second Future.

*Singular.**jag skulle finna.*

Potential.

Present.

*Singular.**jag må finna.*

Perfect.

*Singular.**jag må hafva funnit.*

Optative.

*Singular.**finne jag, du, han.**Plural.**finnom vi.**finnen I.**finne de.*

Imperfect.

*Singular.**jag måtte finna.*

Pluperfect.

*Singular.**jag måtte hafva funnit.*

Imperative.

*Singular.**finn du.**lät honom finna.**Plural.**lät oss finna.**finn or finnen I.**lät dem finna.*

Irregular verbs that have the same signification as passive verbs have the inflections as such, which are thus formed like those of regular verbs.

§ 114. *Catalogue of some of the most common Irregular Verbs.*

Infinitive.	Present.	Imperfect.	Past.
<i>att bedja</i> , to beg.	<i>jag beder</i> or <i>ber.</i>	<i>jag bad.</i>	{ <i>bedit</i> or <i>bedt.</i>
<i>att bita</i> , to bite.	<i>jag biter.</i>	<i>jag bet.</i>	<i>bitit.</i>
<i>att binda</i> , to bind.	<i>jag binder.</i>	<i>jag band.</i>	{ <i>bundit</i> , <i>bunden.</i>
<i>att besitta</i> , to possess.	<i>jag besitter.</i>	<i>jag besatt.</i>	<i>besuttit.</i>
<i>att blifva</i> , to remain, to be, to become. }	<i>jag blifver.</i>	<i>jag blef.</i>	{ <i>blifven</i> , <i>blifvit.</i>
<i>att bringa</i> , to bring.	<i>jag bringar.</i>	<i>jag bragte.</i>	<i>bragt.</i>
<i>att bjuda</i> , to bid.	<i>jag bjuder.</i>	<i>jag bjöd.</i>	<i>bjudit.</i>
<i>att brista</i> , to burst.	<i>jag brister.</i>	<i>jag brast.</i>	<i>brusten.</i>
<i>att brinna</i> , to burn.	<i>jag brinner.</i>	<i>jag brann.</i>	<i>brunnit.</i>
<i>att bryta</i> , to break.	<i>jag bryter.</i>	<i>jag bröt.</i>	<i>brutit.</i>

Infinitive.	Present.	Imperfect.	Past.
<i>att bära</i> , to bear.	<i>jag bär.</i>	<i>jag bar.</i>	{ <i>burit,</i> <i>båren.</i>
<i>att böra</i> , ought.	<i>jag bör.</i>	<i>jag borde.</i>	<i>bort.</i>
<i>att draga</i> , to draw.	<i>jag drager.</i>	<i>jag drog.</i>	<i>dragit.</i>
<i>att dricka</i> , to drink.	<i>jag dricker.</i>	<i>jag drack.</i>	<i>druckit.</i>
<i>att drifva</i> , to drive.	<i>jag drifver.</i>	<i>jag dref.</i>	{ <i>drifvit,</i> <i>drefven.</i>
<i>att finna</i> , to find.	<i>jag finner.</i>	<i>jag fann.</i>	<i>funnit.</i>
<i>att flyta</i> , to flow.	<i>jag flyter.</i>	<i>jag flöt.</i>	{ <i>flutit</i> <i>or flyt.</i>
<i>att flyga</i> , to fly.	<i>jag flyger.</i>	<i>jag flög.</i>	<i>flögit.</i>
<i>att frysa</i> , to freeze.	<i>jag fryser.</i>	<i>jag frös.</i>	<i>frusit.</i>
<i>att få</i> , to get.	<i>jag får.</i>	<i>jag fick.</i>	<i>fått.</i>
<i>att förgå</i> , to perish.	<i>jag förgår.</i>	<i>jag förgick.</i>	<i>förgått.</i>
<i>att gifva</i> , to give.	<i>jag gifver.</i>	<i>jag gaf.</i>	<i>gifvit.</i>
<i>att gripa</i> , to grasp.	<i>jag griper.</i>	<i>jag grep.</i>	<i>gripit.</i>
<i>att gjuta</i> , to pour.	<i>jag gjuter.</i>	<i>jag göt.</i>	<i>gutit.</i>
<i>att gråta</i> , to weep.	<i>jag gråter.</i>	<i>jag gret.</i>	<i>gråtit.</i>
<i>att gräfva</i> , to dig.	<i>jag gräfver.</i>	<i>jag grof.</i>	<i>gräfvit.</i>
<i>att gå</i> , to go.	<i>jag går.</i>	<i>jag gick.</i>	<i>gått.</i>
<i>att heta</i> , to be called (by name).	{ <i>jag heter.</i>	<i>jag hette.</i>	<i>hetat.</i>
<i>att hjälpa</i> , to help.	<i>jag hjälper.</i>	<i>jag halp.</i>	<i>hulpit.</i>
<i>att holla</i> , to hold.	<i>jag hollar.</i>	<i>jag höll.</i>	<i>hollit.</i>
<i>att jaga</i> , to drive, to hunt.	{ <i>jag jager.</i>	<i>jag jog.</i>	<i>jogit.</i>
<i>att klifva</i> , to climb.	<i>jag klifver.</i>	<i>jag klef.</i>	<i>klifvit.</i>
<i>att knipa</i> , to pinch.	<i>jag kniper.</i>	<i>jag knep.</i>	<i>knipit.</i>
<i>att knyta</i> , to knit.	<i>jag knyter.</i>	<i>jag knöt.</i>	<i>knutit.</i>
<i>att komma</i> , to come.	<i>jag kommer.</i>	<i>jag kom.</i>	<i>kommit.</i>
<i>att krypa</i> , to creep.	<i>jag kryper.</i>	<i>jag kröp.</i>	<i>krupit.</i>
<i>att kunna</i> , to be able.	<i>jag kan.</i>	<i>jag kunde.</i>	<i>kunnat.</i>
<i>att le</i> , to laugh.	<i>jag ler.</i>	<i>jag log.</i>	<i>lett.</i>
<i>att lida</i> , to suffer.	<i>jag lider.</i>	<i>jag led.</i>	<i>lidit.</i>
<i>att ligga</i> , to lie down.	<i>jag ligger.</i>	<i>jag låg.</i>	<i>legat.</i>
<i>att luga</i> , to lie.	<i>jag luger.</i>	<i>jag lög.</i>	<i>lugit.</i>
<i>att låta</i> , to let, allow.	<i>jag låter.</i>	<i>jag lät.</i>	<i>låtut.</i>
<i>att lägga</i> , to lay, put or place some- thing.	{ <i>jag lägger.</i>	<i>jag lade.</i>	<i>lagt.</i>

Infinitive.	Present.	Imperfect.	Past.
<i>att njuta</i> , to enjoy.	<i>jag njuter.</i>	<i>jag njöt.</i>	<i>njutit.</i>
<i>att pipa</i> , to whistle.	<i>jag piper.</i>	<i>jag pep.</i>	<i>pipit.</i>
<i>att rida</i> , to ride.	<i>jag rider.</i>	<i>jag red.</i>	<i>riden, rid.</i>
<i>att rifva</i> , to tear.	<i>jag rifver.</i>	<i>jag ref.</i>	<i>rifvit.</i>
<i>att se</i> , to see.	<i>jag ser.</i>	<i>jag såg.</i>	<i>sett.</i>
<i>att sitta</i> , to sit.	<i>jag sitter.</i>	<i>jag satt.</i>	<i>setat.</i>
<i>att sjunga</i> , to sing.	<i>jag sjunger.</i>	<i>jag sjöng.</i>	<i>sjungit.</i>
<i>att sjunka</i> , to sink.	<i>jag sjunker.</i>	<i>jag sjönk.</i>	<i>sjunkit.</i>
<i>att skjuta</i> , to shoot.	<i>jag skjuter.</i>	<i>jag sköt.</i>	<i>skjutit.</i>
<i>att skrifva</i> , to write.	<i>jag skrifver.</i>	<i>jag skref.</i>	<i>skrifvit.</i>
<i>att skrika</i> , to cry.	<i>jag skriker.</i>	<i>jag skrek.</i>	<i>skrikit.</i>
<i>att spinna</i> , to spin.	<i>jag spinner.</i>	<i>jag spann.</i>	<i>spunnit.</i>
<i>att springa</i> , to spring.	<i>jag springer.</i>	<i>jag sprang.</i>	<i>sprungit.</i>
<i>att stiga</i> , to ascend.	<i>jag stiger.</i>	<i>jag steg.</i>	<i>stigit.</i>
<i>att skära</i> , to cut.	<i>jag skärer.</i>	<i>jag skar.</i>	<i>skurit.</i>
<i>att stjåla</i> , to steal.	<i>jag stjåler.</i>	<i>jag stal.</i>	<i>stulit.</i>
<i>att svära</i> , to swear.	<i>jag svärer.</i>	<i>jag svor.</i>	<i>svurit.</i>
<i>att stå</i> , to stand.	<i>jag står.</i>	<i>jag stod.</i>	<i>stådt.</i>
<i>att sätta</i> , to set, to place.	<i>jag sätter.</i>	<i>jag satte.</i>	<i>satt.</i>
<i>att taga</i> , to take.	<i>jag tager.</i>	<i>jag tog.</i>	<i>tagit.</i>
<i>att träffa</i> , to hit.	<i>jag träffar.</i>	<i>jag traf.</i>	<i>träffad.</i>
<i>att tråda</i> , to step.	<i>jag träder.</i>	<i>jag tråd.</i>	<i>trådt.</i>
<i>att tvinga</i> , to force.	<i>jag tvinger.</i>	<i>jag tvang.</i>	<i>tvungit.</i>
<i>att vinna</i> , to gain.	<i>jag vinner.</i>	<i>jag vann.</i>	<i>vunnit.</i>
<i>att veta</i> , to know.	<i>jag vet.</i>	<i>jag viste.</i>	<i>{ vetat, vist.</i>
<i>att vara</i> , to be.	<i>jag är.</i>	<i>jag var.</i>	<i>varit.</i>
<i>att vilja</i> , to be about.	<i>jag vil.</i>	<i>jag ville.</i>	<i>velat.</i>
<i>att vrida</i> , to writhe.	<i>jag vrider.</i>	<i>jag vred.</i>	<i>vridit.</i>
<i>att växa</i> , to grow.	<i>jag växer.</i>	<i>jag växte.</i>	<i>{ växt, vuxen.</i>

OBSERVATIONS ON THE VERBS.

§ 115. *Obs.* 1. When we do not want to determine any certain person or persons of a verb, we use the pronoun *man*, which, on that account (and not because it is used before impersonal verbs, which it never can be), is called

impersonal, though, strictly speaking, it comprehends all the persons; as, *man kan lätt se det*, one can (or may) easily see it; *man har sagt mig det*, I am told so; &c. This is also the case in Danish.

§ 116. *Obs. 2.* The auxiliary verbs receive often a positive signification, by the stress laid on them in pronunciation; thus, for instance, *jag kan gå*, *jag skall blifva*, may be explained three different ways. If we lay the stress on *kan* and *skall*, it signifies that it is in my power (*jag kan*) to go, and that I absolutely must (*jag skall*) remain; and if we let it rest on *gå* and *blifva*, the meaning depends then on the signification of those verbs; lastly, we may lay all the stress on *jag*, if we wish to express *who* it is that *kan gå* or *skall blifva*. This may also be said of the Danish.

§ 117. *Obs. 3.* Of the auxiliary verbs some often appear by themselves, and have then also a positive sense; thus, *hafva* signifies to possess, *blifva*, to remain, *kunna*, to know, &c.; e. g. *jag kan min läxa*, I know my lesson; *jag blifver i London*, I remain in London; *han har stora Egendomar*, he possesses large estates; &c. But this practice must teach. This may also be said of the Danish.

§ 118. *Obs. 4.* As *att få*, to get, to receive, is often used as an auxiliary verb in the Swedish, it must be observed that it is translated into English in different ways, as the meaning of the sentence may require; thus, *jag får der höra talas om honom*, we translate, I will there hear him spoken of; *jag får gå dit om jag vill*, I may go there if I like; *jag fick icke göra det*, I was not permitted to do it; *jag fick ej Tid*, I had no time; *du får låf att göra det*, it is your right to do it; *de fick deras Penningar*, they received their money; &c.

§ 119. *Obs. 5.* When a whole sentence, or an infinitive mode, is the subject of a verb, it is always put in the singular number and third person; as, *deras förnöjda An-*

sigter var det som fögnade mig, (literally) their happy countenances was it that pleased me ; *at älska sitt Fädernesland är en angenäm Pligt*, to love one's country is a joyful duty ; for these phrases may be resolved thus : — *det var deras förnöjda Ansigter som fögnade mig ; det är en angenäm Pligt att älska sitt Fädernesland* ; whereby *det* becomes the nominative in the sentence.

§ 120. *Obs. 6.* The active verbs in the Swedish express their passives in the following manners : *jag älskas*, *jag är älskad*, and *jag blifver* or *varder älskad* ; of which the first, or *jag älskas*, indicates what is done or exists in the present moment ; the second, or *jag är älskad*, means what has already existed some time and still exists ; and the third, *jag blifver* or *varder älskad*, has reference to a time which succeeds the present ; thus, if I say *jag hatas*, *jag värmes*, it means, that I am now in the actual state of being hated or warmed ; *jag är hatad*, *jag är värmd*, implies, that I have been so for some time, and still continue so ; and *jag varder hatad*, *jag blifver värmd*, that I am to be so. But to explain it by another example, let us take the verb *sticka*, to sting, to stab. If we want to express that two persons are now in the act of being stung, we say, *de stickas* ; if they are stung already, *de äro stuckne* ; and if they are to be stung, *de blifva stuckne*. And in the imperfect tense, *jag älskades* means, I was loved ; *jag var älskad*, I was and had been loved ; and *jag vardt* or *blef älskad*, I became loved (not having been so before).

§ 121. *Obs. 7.* For the sake of perspicuity the compounded passive forms are sometimes used instead of the simple. I will show the necessity of this by an example. The passive of the verb *att slå*, to beat, is *jag slås*, imperf. *jag slogs* ; but there is also a demi-passive or deponent verb, *att slåss*, to fight, which has the imperfect tense the same as the other, or *jag slogs*. Now if I was to say, *Ryssarna slogs*, it might either signify that the Russians

fought, or that the Russians were defeated ; we therefore in the latter case use *varda* or *blifva* ; as, *Ryssarne slogos tappert vid Svensksund, men blefvo slagne*, the Russians fought bravely at Svensksund, but were defeated.*

§ 122. *Obs.* 8. Of the impersonal verbs, as well in Danish as in Swedish, some appear in an active, and others in a passive form ; as, *det regnar*, it rains, *det dagas*, it begins to dawn, of the verbs *att regna*, to rain, and *att dagas*, to dawn. It must, however, be observed, that verbs of all kinds may be used as impersonal in the Swedish, in the same manner as they are in the English ; as, *der gick et Ryckte*, there was a rumor ; *det syntes så*, it appeared so ; *de säga mycket som icke är sant*, they say much that is not true ; *man kunde ej komma in*, one could not get in ; &c.

§ 123. *Obs.* 9. As imperatives not only imply a command, but also frequently a wish, or exhortation, — as, *bevara Gud vår Kung*, God save our king ; *strid Hjelte strid*, fight, hero, fight, — we use the sign of the future tense when we wish to enforce a command ; as, *du skall arbeta*, thou shalt work ; *Ni skolen göra det*, you shall (or must) do it.

§ 124. *Obs.* 10. The sign of the infinitive mode (*att*) is often left out in the Swedish, where in the English it must be expressed ; thus, we write correctly, *jag bör göra det*, I ought to do it ; *jag ser läsa*, I see to read ; &c.

§ 125. *Obs.* 11. The forms of the participles may be learned from the paradigms. Here I will only, the better to distinguish them to beginners, observe, that the present participles, both active and passive, occur after the auxiliary verbs *vara*, *varda*, and *blifva*, and the past participles after *hafva* ; as, *jag är*, *jag varder*, *jag blifver hatande* and *hatad*, I am, I will be hating and hated ; but *jag hafver*

* All the difference I can trace between *varda* and *blifva* is, that *varda* seems to be used when a greater emphasis is required, and that it implies a stronger assertion than *blifva*. Besides, it never occurs in a positive sense, as *blifva* does, but always as an auxiliary verb.

hatat, I have hated, *jag hafver hatats*, I have been hated ; *det är gjordt*, it is done ; *jag har gjort det*, I have done it ; &c.

§ 126. *Obs. 12.* The present active participle occurs often in the English where the Swedish does not admit of it. We can neither begin a sentence with it, nor use it immediately after another verb ; thus, if we would translate “ having no money to lay out,” and “ I cannot help admiring him,” we could not say, *hafvande inga Penningar att lägga ut ; jag kan ej underlåta beundrande honom* ; but must in the former case begin the sentence with a particle, and in the latter, place the verb in the infinitive mode ; as, *såsom jag har inga Penningar att lägga ut ; jag kan ej underlåta att beundra honom*. Neither can we use it after any of the particles, as is often the case in English. The following expressions should thus be rendered into Swedish : — After having done that, I came home, *sedan jag hade gjort det, kom jag hem* ; I am prevented from doing it, *jag är hindrad från att göra det* ; I saw it whilst I was sitting there, *jag såg det medan jag satt der* ; &c. This participle occurs, however, sometimes with the preposition *i* (in) before it ; as, *han öfvergår mig i talande*, he excels me in speaking ; but even here I think it more correct to use the infinitive mode, although it might be alleged that the verb so used is no longer a participle but a noun. This participle is always used when it could not be exchanged for the infinitive mode without altering the meaning of the sentence ; as, *han stod der talande*, he stood there speaking ; *han stod der att tala* would be, he stood there in order to speak. Besides, it implies a longer continuation of the present, and is more descriptive than the infinitive mode ; as, *jag hörde honom talande*, I heard him speaking, means more than, *jag hörde honom tala* ; but in this case it is a verbal adjective, and may, as such, even begin a sentence ; as, *talande stod han der*, &c. This participle is further in-

flected with an *s* in the genitive case; as, *en talandes, en älskandes*, which must not be confounded with the gerundial forms. The difference between the active gerund and the participle may be learned from the following example:—*han mötte mig ridandes*, he met me riding; here *ridandes* is the gerund and refers to *han*; but if we say, *han mötte mig ridande*, then *ridande* is the participle, and refers to *mig*.

§ 127. *Obs.* 13. Should the preposition *till* (to), which is the sign of the passive gerund, not add an *s* to the participle when it stands before it, it remains active, and is best translated by the infinitive mode; as, *jag nämner det till bevisande af hans heder*, I mention it to prove his honor.

§ 128. *Obs.* 14. The auxiliary verb *hafva* is often suppressed (even in writing) when no confusion in the sentence arises from it, which in the English in similar cases would be unavoidable; as, *om han hatat mig så skulle jag glömt det*, for *om han hade hatat mig så skulle jag hafva glömt det*, if he (had) hated me, I should (have) forgotten it; *om jag endast haft tid*, for *om jag endast hade haft tid*, if I only (had) had time; &c. Besides, *hafva* is contracted into *ha*, and *hafver* into *har*, which is also admitted both in speaking and writing.

§ 129. *Obs.* 15. In the present tense of the verb *vara* the contraction (in speaking) is still greater, for here often one letter only is retained; as, *jag ä glad att de ä här*, for *jag är glad att de äro här*; and in the imperfect tense we shall hear *va* used for all the persons; as, *jag, du, han va glad att vi, I, de va der*, I, &c., was glad that we, &c., were there. In the same manner we say *blir* for *blifver* (which also appears in writing); *ska* for *skall*; *skull* for *skulle*; &c. The other verbs suffer more or less contraction in speaking.

CHAPTER IX.

PARTICLES.

§ 130. THE Swedish particles are of four kinds; viz. adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections.

§ 131. An adverb is a part of speech joined to other words to express the quality or circumstances of them; and as these vary, the adverbs are of different kinds. Some have relation to time, others to place, probability, doubt, quantity, &c.; as, *nu*, now; *hemma*, at home; *här*, here; *troligen*, likely; *om*, if; *mycket*, much; &c.

§ 132. Of the adverbs, a few admit of comparison; as, *ofta*, often, *oftare*, *oftast*; *fort*, quickly, *fortare*, *fortast*; *endels*, partly, *merendels*, *mästendels*.

§ 133. When adjectives are used as adverbs, they always appear in the neuter gender; as, *naturligt*, naturally; *högt*, highly; *hastigt*, hastily; and sometimes adverbs are formed from them by adding *ligen*; as, *högligen*, *storligen*. If the adjectives end with *lig* (as *naturlig*), only *en* is added; as, *naturligen*, &c.

§ 134. Conjunctions join words and sentences together; as, *och*, and; *ock*, also; *nämligen*, namely; *men*, but; *eller*, or; *antingen*, either; *hvarken*, neither; *ty*, for; *ehuru*, although; &c.

§ 135. The prepositions are words set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relations of persons, places, and things to each other; as, *jag bör gå till honom*, I ought to go to him; such are *under*, under; *öfver*, over; *på* and *uppå*, on or upon; *efter*, after; *från*, from; *i* and *uti*, in; &c.

§ 136. Of the interjections, or words that express any sudden emotion of the mind, from the sensation either of pleasure or pain, the following are the most common:

O! ack! O! alas! ha! (exclamation of despair); hu! (of horror); aj! (of pain); si! lo! ve! woe! hå! ho! fy! fie! &c.

Observations on the Particles, some of which have no Correspondents in the English.

§ 137. *Så* is the sign of the subsequent meaning of the sentence; as, *om jag kan så vill jag*, if I can I will; and always places the nominative after its verb; as, *när han kom dit så sade mannen till honom*, not, *så mannen sade*, when he came there the man said to him.*

§ 138. The affirmative particle *sannerligen*, indeed, verily, is negative when the following nominative stands before its verb; as, *sannerligen jag kan*, indeed I cannot; but affirmative, if *vice versâ*; as, *sannerligen kan jag*, indeed I can; and if a negative particle is added to the sentence, it does not alter this rule, but only strengthens the assertion; as, *sannerligen jag kan icke*, indeed I cannot; *sannerligen kan jag icke*, indeed I can. The place of the nominative and its verb should therefore be particularly attended to, as the meaning of the whole sentence often depends on it.

§ 139. *Der*, there, and *här*, here, signify the being in a place; *dit* and *hit*, thither and hither, the going to and coming from a place; as, *han är här*, he is here; *kom hit*, come hither; *han stod der*, he stood there; *han gick dit*, he went thither.

§ 140. *Att*, which is the sign of the infinitive mode, signifies also the same as *that*; as, *de hoppas att han vill komma*, they hope that he will come.†

§ 141. The interrogative particle *ju*, having no correspondent in the English, is there best expressed by giving

* *Så* is often suppressed, but the construction is still the same; as, *när jag kom, sade han*, not *han sade*.

† The pronoun *det* is sometimes used instead of *att*; as, *de hoppas det han vill komma*, &c.

the meaning the turn of an affirmative question; as, *jag kan ju icke det?* is not that impossible for me? *Han är ju stor?* is he not great? But when it precedes an adjective in the comparative degree, it answers to *the*; as, *ju mer desto bättre*, the more the better.

§ 142. *Väl* is another interrogative particle without a correspondent, and must be rendered by *indeed*, *I suppose*, *I hope*, &c., as the meaning of the sentence may require; as, *det kunde du väl*, that you could, indeed; *han är väl icke hemma?* he is not at home, I suppose? *han är väl här?* he is here, I hope? *Väl* signifies also *well!* and for the interjection *well!* the Swedish language has *nå väl!* *vülan!*

§ 143. *Nog*, enough, must also sometimes be rendered by *indeed*; as, *han vill nog göra det, om du ber honom*, he will indeed (or certainly) do it, if you tell him.

§ 144. The interrogative particle *monne* is used in plain questions; as, *monne det är sant?* do you think it is true? *monne han kommer?* is it expected that he will come? &c.

§ 145. Between *ja* and *jo*, which are both translated by *yes*, this difference is to be observed; that *jo* is used after questions in which there is a negative particle; as, *var han ei der?* was he not there? *jo*; and *ja* where there is no such particle; as, *kom han dit?* did he come hither? *ja*.

§ 146. *Qvar* is variously translated, as may be seen from the following examples: *är något qvar?* is any thing left? *han satt qvar*, he kept sitting; *är hon ännu qvar?* is she still here? *Doktoren blef qvar*, the doctor remained; &c.

§ 147. The inseparable particles, such as *be*, *för*, *miss*, *o*, *an*, &c., in *beströ*, to bestrew, *fördom*, prejudice, *missförstånd*, misunderstanding, *olycklig*, unhappy, *antaga*, to accept, are easily learned by practice.

§ 148. The following words, which might be called demi-adverbs, are formed by joining a particle to a noun either in the nominative or genitive case. They are all such as constantly occur: *i morgon*, to-morrow; *i öfvermorgon*, the day after to-morrow; *om bord*, on board; *om*

söndag, next Sunday ; *i måndags*, last Monday ; *i fjol*, last year ; *åt åre*, or *åt åres*, next year ; *i vår*, next spring ; *i våras*, last spring ; *till hands*, at hand ; *till handa*, to hand ; *efter hand*, little by little ; *öfver hufvud*, upon an average ; *till sjös*, at sea ; *utom lands*, abroad ; *inom lands*, within one's country ; &c.

NUMERALS.

§ 149. There are two kinds of numerals, the indefinite and the definite. The indefinite (commonly called cardinal) leave the following noun in the indefinite state ; the definite (or ordinal) require it to be definite ; * as, *en gong*, one time ; *första gongen*, first time ; *sexton år*, sixteen years ; *sextonde året*, sixteenth year.

The Indefinite or Cardinal.

<i>En</i> ,	1.	<i>Elfva</i> ,	11.	<i>Tjugoen</i> ,	21.
<i>Två</i> ,	2.	<i>Tolf</i> ,	12.	<i>Trettio</i> ,	30.
<i>Tre</i> ,	3.	<i>Tretton</i> ,	13.	<i>Förtio</i> ,	40.
<i>Fyra</i> ,	4.	<i>Fjorton</i> ,	14.	<i>Femtio</i> ,	50.
<i>Fem</i> ,	5.	<i>Femton</i> ,	15.	<i>Sextio</i> ,	60.
<i>Sex</i> ,	6.	<i>Sexton</i> ,	16.	<i>Sjuttio</i> ,	70.
<i>Sju</i> ,	7.	<i>Sjutton</i> ,	17.	<i>Åttotio</i> ,	80.
<i>Åtta</i> ,	8.	<i>Aderton</i> ,	18.	<i>Nittio</i> ,	90.
<i>Nio</i> ,	9.	<i>Nitton</i> ,	19.	<i>Hundrade</i> ,	100.
<i>Tio</i> ,	10.	<i>Tjugo</i> ,	20.	<i>Tusende</i> ,	1000.

The Definite or Ordinal.

<i>Första</i> ,	1st.	<i>Sjette</i> ,	6th.
<i>Andra</i> ,	2d.	<i>Sjunde</i> ,	7th.
<i>Tredje</i> ,	3d.	<i>Åttonde</i> ,	8th.
<i>Fjerde</i> ,	4th.	<i>Nionde</i> ,	9th.
<i>Femte</i> ,	5th.	<i>Tionde</i> ,	10th.

* Except when a pronoun is used before them, or when a noun, pronoun, or participle, that belongs to the same sentence, precedes them in the genitive case ; as, *i mitt sextonde år*, in my sixteenth year ; *Konungens andra Son*, the king's second son ; for in these cases the definite numerals are under the same rules as adjectives, and leave the following substantive in the indefinite state.

<i>Elfte,</i>	11th.	<i>Tjuguförsta,</i>	21st.
<i>Tolfte,</i>	12th.	<i>Trettionde,</i>	30th.
<i>Trettonde,</i>	13th.	<i>Förtionde,</i>	40th.
<i>Fjortonde,</i>	14th.	<i>Femtionde,</i>	50th.
<i>Femtonde,</i>	15th.	<i>Sextionde,</i>	60th.
<i>Sextonde,</i>	16th.	<i>Sjuttionde,</i>	70th.
<i>Sjuttionde,</i>	17th.	<i>Åttionde,</i>	80th.
<i>Adertonde,</i>	18th.	<i>Nittionde,</i>	90th.
<i>Nittonde,</i>	19th.	<i>Hundradde,</i>	100th.
<i>Tjugonde,</i>	20th.	<i>Tusende,</i>	1000th.

§ 150. DIVISIONS OF TIME.

Ett Årtusen, a thousand years. *Ett Århundra,* a century.
Ett Ar, a year.

Vår, spring. *Höst,* autumn.
Sommar, summer. *Vinter,* winter.

<i>Januari,</i>	January.
<i>Februari, or Göjemånad,</i>	February.
<i>Mars, or Vårmanad,</i>	March.
<i>April, or Gräsmånad,</i>	April.
<i>Maj, or Blomstermanad,</i>	May.
<i>Juni, or Sommarmånad,</i>	June.
<i>Juli, or Hömanad,</i>	July.
<i>Augusti, or Skördemånad,</i>	August.
<i>September, or Höstmånad,</i>	September.
<i>Ocktober, or Slagtmånad,</i>	October.
<i>November, or Vintermanad,</i>	November.
<i>December, or Julmanad,</i>	December.

<i>Söndag,</i>	Sunday.	<i>Torsdag,</i>	Thursday.
<i>Mondag,</i>	Monday.	<i>Fredag,</i>	Friday.
<i>Tisdag,</i>	Tuesday.	<i>Lördag,</i>	Saturday.
<i>Onsdag,</i>	Wednesday.		

Natt, night. *Middag,* noon.
Midnatt, midnight. *Eftermiddag,* afternoon.
Morgon, morning. *Solens nedergång, or Solbergningen,* sunset.
Dag, day. *Afton,* evening.
Förmiddag, forenoon.
Timma, hour. *Minut,* minute. *Sekund,* second.

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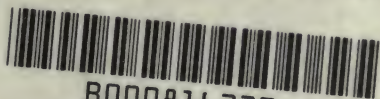
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